



CITY OF ABERDEEN.



REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1938

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

R E P O R T


by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

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CITY OF ABERDEEN.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938:-

	<u>1936.</u>	<u>1937.</u>	<u>1938.</u>
Population Estimated to middle of year 	176,897	177,317	178,199
Marriage-rate per 1,000 Population	9.7	9.7	10.3
Birth-rate per 1,000 Population ...	17.2	17.1	16.9
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Births 	6.4	6.4	5.6
Infantile Mortality 	70	72	71
Death-rate per 1,000 Population	12.7	13.0	12.0
Malignant Diseases Death-rate ...	1.55	1.64	1.54
All Tuberculosis Death-rate ...	0.49	0.55	0.48
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death-rate..	0.40	0.40	0.38
Epidemic Diseases Death-rate ...	0.46	0.64	0.39

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P R E F A C E.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, I herewith submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions in the City of Aberdeen for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Under the Aberdeen Corporation Order Confirmation Act, 1934, powers were obtained to have the boundaries of the City extended. Including this extension, the Registrar-General has estimated the population of the City of Aberdeen to the middle of 1938 at 178,199, as compared with 177,317 in 1937. The statistical rates throughout the Report are based on this figure.

The birth-rate in Aberdeen in 1938 was 16.9 per thousand of population; this was 0.2 lower than that of the previous year. This rate of 16.9 is the lowest yet recorded for the City. The Scottish birth-rate was 17.7.

The general death-rate in Scotland in 1938 was 12.6. In Aberdeen it was 12.0, as compared with 13.0 in 1937, and 12.7 in 1936. This general death-rate of 12.0 in 1938 was the lowest of the four principal towns in Scotland. The general death-rate of Edinburgh was 12.7, of Glasgow, 13.3, and of Dundee 13.7.

The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis in Scotland in 1938 was .69 per thousand of population, as compared with .48 in the City of Aberdeen. This is the lowest rate yet recorded in Aberdeen. In the past ten years, the death-rate from tuberculosis has been more than halved. The death-rates in the last three years are given hereunder:-

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	... .40	.40	.38
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis ...	... .09	.15	.10
All forms ...	... .49	.55	.48

There has been a dramatic fall in the death-rate from tuberculosis, and this is shown graphically in the Chart following page 13.

The following comparison is made of the infant mortality rates in Scotland, in Aberdeen and the other principal towns:

Year.	Infant Mortality Rates.				
	Scotland	Glasgow	Edinburgh	Dundee	Aberdeen
1900	129	154	135	177	149
1910	108	121	111	169	111
1920	92	107	89	131	121
1930	83	101	82	114	80
1937	80	104	70	88	72
1938	70	87	61	77	71

The rate throughout Scotland in 1938 was 70, and is the lowest so far recorded for Scotland.

The reduction in recent years has been greatest in the period between six months and one year and least in the neo-natal period, that is to say, under four weeks. As the chance of/

of survival of the child in the first four weeks of life is intimately bound up with the health of the mother during pregnancy, the reduction of the neo-natal mortality is most likely to be achieved by increasing the care and supervision of the expectant mother.

A brief note must be recorded on the completely revolutionary methods which can now be applied in the treatment of many of the acute infections. To Domagk and his assistants, Mietzsch and Klarer, of the I.G. Farbenindustrie at Elberfeld, must be given the credit for producing a fresh impetus to the study of the action of drugs on bacteria. These workers found that an azo-dye containing a sulphonamide group had a definite action in the treatment of streptococcal infections in animals and man. Other workers then found that the original yellow prontosil owed its action to the fact that it was reduced in the body to p-aminobenzenesulphonamide, which is now known as sulphānilamide. In addition, various drugs have recently been studied and classified by Whitby as follows:-

Infectious Diseases.

Group 1: Sulphānilamide and those in which substitution has been made in the amino group: Sulphomido-chrysoidin; prontosil soluble, benzyl-aminobenzenesulphonamide(Proseptasine), and Soluseptasine.

Group 2: Those in which one hydrogen atom of the sulphon-amido group has been substituted: Uleron; 2-(p-aminobenzene-sulphonamido)pyridine (M. & B. 693); 4-4' diaminobenzenesulphonanilide; 4-amino 4'-dimethylaminobenzenesulphonanilide; and 4-3' diaminobenzenesulphonanilide.

Group 3: Compounds of sulphone type which are chemically unrelated to the sulphonamides: 4-4' acetamidodiphenylsulphone; 4-4' diamino diphenylsulphone.

Sulphānilamide has been found to be effective against haemolytic streptococci of Groups A, B, C, meningococci, and gonococci, but not against the pneumococcus. Drugs of the second group are effective against those organisms which are susceptible to the action of the first group with, in addition, an enhanced action against the pneumococcus and also against the gonococcus and meningococcus. Particularly is this true of the drug known as May and Baker's 693 (M. & B. 693). Drugs of group 3 are definitely more toxic than those of group 1 and group 2, and are not suitable for human administration. It is no exaggeration to say that these drugs, suitably administered, have completely changed the course and prognosis in many of the acute bacterial infections in man.

In the City Hospital the treatment of scarlet fever with scarlatinal antitoxin and sulphonamide has markedly reduced the incidence of secondary complications. In streptococcal puerperal infections, the death-rate has been reduced from 20 per cent. to 8 per cent. In erysipelas, the administration of sulphonamide enables the patient to overcome the disease within 48 hours. In gonococcal ophthalmia of infants, the infection can be eliminated by M. & B. 693 in 48 hours whereas, previously, 6 to 8 weeks of rigid treatment were required. The use of the drug in a few cases of cerebrospinal fever has also been attended with entirely satisfactory results. Finally, in gonorrhoea and its complications, the use of these new drugs, particularly M. & B. 693, has marked an outstanding advance.

As regards infectious diseases in Aberdeen in 1938, measles showed the highest prevalence. The number of cases reported to the Public Health Department by School Attendance Officers and medical/

medical practitioners was 1,477, but as this is not a compulsorily notifiable disease, this figure does not give an accurate measure of the true incidence of the disease. There were 18 deaths, 16 occurring in children under five years of age.

Whooping cough, also a non-compulsorily notifiable disease, was also prevalent. Of 458 cases reported, there were 13 deaths, all - with one exception - in children under five years of age.

A mild type of dysentery which was epidemic throughout the country in 1938 accounted for 446 cases in Aberdeen. This disease was most prevalent in the first six months of the year, and reached its height in the month of May, when 183 cases were reported. There were 3 deaths, all occurring in elderly persons.

Scarlet fever showed an increase in 1938 as compared with the preceding year, there being 883 cases in 1938 as compared with 534 in 1937. The disease was of a mild type. There was 1 death in a child of 1 year.

Co-incident with scarlet fever, diphtheria also showed an increase in 1938 as compared with 1937, there being 567 cases in 1938 as compared with 426 in the preceding year. There were 19 deaths in 1938 as against 18 deaths in 1937. In 1937 there were 10 deaths in children under five years, while in 1938 the number had increased to 15, but in the 5-15 years age-period there was a decline in 1938, there being 4 deaths at this age-period as compared with 7 in 1937. In addition, there was in 1937 one death in an adult.

At the end of 1937, the Directors of the Maternity Hospital took occupancy of the new Maternity Hospital at Foresterhill, with its 35 beds. The old Maternity Hospital is being used temporarily as an Ante-natal Annexe. The new Ante-natal Annexe at Foresterhill is in course of erection.

Maternity &
Child Welfare
Services.

Under date 13th October, 1937, a Report on the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, was submitted. This Act, which has as its chief aims the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality, has not yet commenced to function. No agreement has so far been arrived at with the medical practitioners in the area as to terms of service.

A joint Nursery School and Child Welfare Centre was established at Oscar Road, Torry, two years ago. So successful has this venture been that a survey of the City has been made with a view to ascertaining where similar Institutions could profitably be established. At present there are 7 Child Welfare Centres throughout the City and, wherever possible, the Public Health Committee will co-operate with the Education Committee in setting up joint establishments. In the future, the Dispensary may be decentralised and dispensary units may unite with the Nursery Schools and Child Welfare Centres, as is the case now at Torry. Public Assistance Out-patient Clinics may also be held there. The programme is to erect, if possible, a new Nursery School each year. The second Nursery School is to be erected at Hilton.

A Report on the School Medical Services will be issued separately as the school year ends on 31st July, whereas the period covered by this Report is from January to December.

School
Medical
Services.

In this Report are incorporated details of the work carried out at Kingseat Mental Hospital.

Mental
Health
Services.

In 1937, arrangements were made with the University Authorities/

Authorities, whereby the Councils of the City of Aberdeen and of the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, contributed a definite sum annually, for a period of five years, subject to review at the end of three years, for the services of a psycho-pathologist. The psycho-pathologist took up duty early in 1938; towards the end of the year a social worker was appointed. In 1939, financial adjustments were made in connection with the salary and travelling expenses of this social worker. This branch of the Mental Health Services is very important as the Local Authorities can refer for advice and treatment such cases as the "problem" child, the "borderline" case and delinquents.

In 1938, there was an increase in the number of new cases of venereal diseases dealt with as compared with the previous year. The Town Council has decided to continue the present practice of giving the public the fullest information, by means of lectures and otherwise, on the incidence, dangers, prevention and treatment of these diseases.

Venereal Diseases.

As regards treatment, reference should be made to the Section of this Report dealing with venereal diseases, where special up-to-date methods of treatment employed by the Chief Venereal Diseases Officer are described in detail.

Dr. James A. Stephen, Regional Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, retired on 30th June, 1938, on reaching the age limit. He joined the Town Council Service in 1919 when the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme was inaugurated. He was a conscientious and hard-working official and his work was much appreciated by the Council, by the public with whom he came in contact and by medical practitioners in the area.

General.

There also falls to be recorded the retirement of Mr. James Cumming, who acted as Chief Sanitary Inspector of the City from 1st June, 1913, until 31st December, 1938. He joined the City Public Health staff in 1890. Since his retirement, Mr. Cumming has been honoured by having been made a Member of the British Empire.

I have much pleasure in expressing appreciation of the work performed during the year by the members of the professional and clerical staffs in the several branches of the Public Health Department. I wish particularly to express my thanks for their assistance in the additional work which has devolved on the Department in connection with Air Raid Precautions measures.

HARRY J. RAE.

Medical Officer of Health

July, 1939.

CHAPTER I.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In 1938, the outstanding variations in the number of infectious cases brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, as compared with 1937, were as under:-

			<u>1938.</u>	<u>1937.</u>	<u>Increase.</u>	<u>Decrease.</u>
Scarlet Fever	...	...	883	534	349	-
Diphtheria	...	...	567	426	141	-
Dysentery	...	...	446	145	301	-
Influenzal Pneumonia	...		4	99	-	95
Acute Primary Pneumonia..			377	608	-	231
Measles	...	...	1477	44		
Whooping Cough	...	...	458	367) ^x		

* Measles and whooping cough are not compulsorily notifiable and are usually reported to the Public Health Department by Attendance Officers and Medical Practitioners. The figures for these diseases, therefore, are not complete and are not true indices of their incidence.

A comparison of the incidence of notifiable diseases in 1938 with the average for the decennium 1928-1937 is shown in the following table:-

Incidence in 1938 expressed as a percentage
of the average for 1928-1937.

Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	140.0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	124.6
Dysentery	...	...	...	450.5
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	30.8
Erysipelas	...	...	...	113.5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	...	...	...	103.8
Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	11.4
Acute Primary Pneumonia...	...	...	...	58.6
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	...	...	...	107.4
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	74.2
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	75.0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	103.4

Cerebro-spinal Fever:

Seven cases of this disease were notified in 1938. Five of the cases occurred in children under five years, and the remaining two cases in female adults. Three deaths occurred in children aged, respectively, four months, one year and two years. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 5, and the average annual number of deaths, 3.

Chickenpox:

By order of the Department of Health for Scotland, this disease ceased to be compulsorily notifiable in December, 1932. During 1938, 63 cases of chickenpox were voluntarily brought to the knowledge of the Public Health Department.

Cholera; /

Cholera:

There was no case of this disease in 1938.

Continued Fever (Undulant):

One case of Undulant Fever in a female adult was notified. The Patient received hospital treatment and recovered.

Diphtheria:

In 1938, 567 cases were notified as compared with an average of 455 in the 1928-1937 decennium. There were 19 deaths from this disease in 1938, giving a case-mortality of 3.4 per cent., as against 4.2 in 1937 and 3.4 in 1936. Of the 19 deaths, 15 occurred in children under 5 years of age, and the remaining 4 in children in the 5-15 years age-period. All the cases, with the exception of 8, received hospital treatment.

Of contacts examined bacteriologically, 1.8 per cent. of the swabbings gave positive findings as compared with 1.4 in 1937, and 1.1 in the decennium 1928-1937.

Diphtheria Immunisation:

In August, 1936, the Town Council sanctioned the re-introduction of a diphtheria prevention campaign with a view to the active immunisation of children of school and pre-school ages. With regard to school children, the Scheme embraces only "entrants" at each session. In addition, facilities are extended for the immunisation of pre-school children being carried out at the several Child Welfare Clinics in the City and also at the City Hospital. Full details of this work will be given in the School Medical Services Report which is issued separately, as the school year ends on 31st July and does not, therefore, coincide with the period covered by this Report.

The success of any diphtheria immunisation scheme depends on the number of consents obtained and it is to be regretted that the average percentage of consents last year was under 50. This poor response, however, does not justify the abandonment of the scheme.

Dysentery:

The number of dysentery notifications during the year 1938 reached a high level of 446, as compared with 145 cases in 1937. The disease was mild in character. There were 3 deaths, all occurring in elderly persons.

Encephalitis Lethargica:

During the year, 3 deaths occurred. Two of the deaths relate to cases notified during 1938, and the third death was that of a case notified thirteen years previously. Two of the cases were receiving institutional treatment at time of death.

Erysipelas:

During 1938, 143 cases of this disease were reported; there were 3 deaths. In the 1928-1937 decennium, the average annual number of cases was 126, and the number of deaths, 8.

Infective Jaundice:

During the year, there were 23 confirmed cases of this disease. Of these, 21 occurred among fishworkers. The occupations of the remaining 2 cases were -- a farm labourer, and a sailor, the latter having fallen into the harbour. There were two deaths from this disease, both fishworkers.

Malaria:

Three cases were reported, the infection in each case having been contracted abroad. There were no deaths.

Measles:/

Measles:

This disease appeared in epidemic form at the end of February and continued until the end of May. The number of cases reported to the Public Health Department was 1,477. There were 18 deaths, 16 occurring in children under 5 years of age, 1 in a child of 5 years, and the remaining death was that of an adult.

The average yearly number of cases during the 1928-1937 decennium was 978, and the average number of deaths, 15.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

During 1938, 82 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. This is equivalent to 25 cases per 1,000 registered births. Additional information regarding this disease is given under the section dealing with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Plague:

No cases were notified during 1938.

Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal:

Of influenzal pneumonia, there were 4 cases with 1 death in 1938, as compared with 99 cases with 38 deaths in the preceding year.

Influenza, as distinct from influenzal pneumonia, is not a compulsorily notifiable disease. The number of deaths registered in 1938 was 4, as compared with 27 in 1937.

Pneumonia, Acute Primary:

Of this disease, 377 cases were notified in 1938. There were 70 deaths. During the preceding ten years, the average annual number of cases was 643, the average annual number of deaths being 121.

Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior:

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year under review. All occurred in children under 5 years of age and each case received institutional treatment. None of the cases proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia:

During 1938, 101 cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia were brought to the notice of the Department.

Puerperal Fever:

Of 50 confirmed cases of puerperal fever, 5 cases occurred among mothers ordinarily resident outwith the City boundaries but resident temporarily in the City for purposes of confinement. There were 7 deaths of mothers belonging to the City. Of the 50 cases, 43 received treatment in the Puerperal Wards of the City (Fever) Hospital and 2 in a General Hospital. Five were retained in the Institution where the birth took place.

During the 1933-37 quinquennium, the average annual number of cases among mothers belonging to the City was 75, and the deaths, 7.

Puerperal Pyrexia:

Of the total puerperal cases notified, 51 were ultimately classified as cases of puerperal pyrexia. The rise of temperature was attributable to mastitis, pyelitis, pneumonia, etc. Of the 51 cases, 9 occurred among mothers ordinarily resident outwith the City. There were 2 deaths, including 1 from outwith the City. The causes of death were, carcinoma of breast and lung, and cerebral thrombosis and pneumonia. Of the 51 cases, 22 received treatment/

treatment in the Municipal Hospitals, and 28 in the Institutions or Homes where the births took place. In 1 case the patient was retained at home.

During the 1933-37 quinquennium, the average annual number of puerperal pyrexia cases among mothers belonging to the City was 24, and the number of deaths, 3.

For further details regarding puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, reference should be made to the Section of the Report which deals with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Scabies.

A record of the number of cases of scabies who received treatment at the Skin Department of the City (Fever) Hospital appears in the Section of the Report dealing with the Municipal Hospital Services.

Scarlet Fever:

In 1938, 883 cases were notified, as against an average of 854 in the preceding ten years. The disease was of a mild type. One death occurred in a child of 1 year, the complication in this case being acute encephalitis.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 729, or 83 per cent.

Smallpox:

Aberdeen has remained free from smallpox since 1930. No case of smallpox occurred in Scotland in 1938.

Vaccinia:

The passing of the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907, permitted exemption of those children whose parents declared formally that they had conscientious objection to vaccination. Table IV. shows the percentage of the total surviving children - at the end of the calendar year following the year of birth - who have remained unvaccinated in each year from 1907 to 1937. In 1937, the proportion of children thus escaping vaccination was 15.8 per cent. - the highest yet recorded.

Prior to the passing of the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907, over 91 per cent. of the children born in Scotland and surviving at the time of statutory vaccination were successfully vaccinated. In 1936, the percentage had fallen to 44.4 for all Scotland, whereas in the City of Aberdeen it was 80.7. The Vaccination Act, through its Conscientious Objection Clause, has rendered vaccination futile as a means of prevention of smallpox. It would appear that compulsory vaccination might logically be abandoned, provided that compulsory vaccination, without restriction, were adopted whenever smallpox appeared in Scotland, either in sporadic or epidemic form.

Tuberculosis:

There were notified in 1938, 149 cases of tuberculosis - 92 of pulmonary and 57 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis - as compared with an annual average of 124 pulmonary cases and 76 non-pulmonary cases in the preceding decennium. Of 85 deaths in 1938, 67 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 18 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 88 and 32 respectively in the preceding decennium.

A detailed analysis of the cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in Aberdeen is given in the section relating to the Tuberculosis Services.

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers:

One case of typhoid fever and 3 of para-typhoid B. fever were notified in 1938. All received treatment in the City (Fever) Hospital.

The/

The case suffering from typhoid fever was a girl of 18 years of age. She made a good recovery.

As regards the 3 para-typhoid fever cases, one proved fatal - a female adult - and the contributory cause of death was encephalitis lethargica, from which she had suffered the previous ten years. Another female patient was suffering from puerperal fever and para-typhoid fever simultaneously. She made a good recovery. The third para-typhoid fever case was a boy aged 5 years who also recovered.

Typhus Fever:

No case was notified in 1938.

Venereal Diseases:

A detailed analysis of cases of venereal diseases which have come to the knowledge of the Public Health Department is given in the Section dealing with the Venereal Diseases Service. During the year, there were 172 new City cases of syphilis, 303 of gonorrhoea, 4 of soft chancre, 123 of non-specific venereal infections, and 93 cases of conditions other than venereal, making a total of 695 cases, as compared with 606 cases in 1937.

Whooping Cough:

During 1938, 458 cases were reported. Thirteen deaths occurred - 4 in children under 1 year; 8 in children from 1 to 5 years of age; and the remaining death occurred in a child of 6 years.

TABLES I - IV.

The Tables dealing with the various infectious diseases appear at the end of the Report. Table I. shows the seasonal variations in the prevalence of each infectious disease, whether compulsorily notifiable or not. In Table II. are given the morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases, distributed according to age, and also the location of treatment. In Table III., the cases and deaths are detailed for each of the years from 1928 to 1938. Table IV. deals with conscientious objection to vaccination.

CHAPTER II.

SPECIAL HEALTH SERVICES.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL SERVICES.

(a) WOODEND HOSPITAL and SUMMERFIELD HOSPITAL:

Professor L.S.P. Davidson, Regius Professor of Medicine at Aberdeen University, resigned in September, 1938, on his appointment to a similar chair in Edinburgh University. Thanks are due to him for the practical interest he took at all times in Woodend Hospital. He took full advantage of the clinical material there available. His successor, Professor R.S. Aitken, has accepted the post of Visiting Physician to the Municipal Hospitals.

Accommodation Available.

At Woodend Hospital and Summerfield Hospital 354 beds are available and are allocated to the following diseases:-

(1) Infectious Diseases -

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	148	
Pneumonia	...	...	...	30	
Rheumatism	...	...	...	6	
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	20	
					204 beds.

(2) Cases coming within the purview of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme.

20 beds

(3) General Diseases -

Medical	...	...	...	80	
Surgical	...	...	...	50	
					130 beds.
Total...	...	...	...	354	beds

The number of beds allocated as between medical and surgical cases in the above-named category is fluctuating because, in senile cases, there is interchangeability in medical and surgical beds. The actual number of beds available for acute cases is 50 for surgical and 50 for medical cases.

Admissions and Discharges:

The following Table gives the number of admissions and discharges during 1938.

WOODEND and SUMMERFIELD HOSPITALS - Year 1938.

	In Hospital on December 31, 1937.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in Hospital	In Hospital on December 31, 1938.
A. General Hospital.					
Surgical cases ...	39	426	359	55	51
Medical cases ...	123	1123	924	203	119
Gynaecological cases	11	245	242	4	10
Total ...	173	1794	1525	262	180
B. Special Hospital.					
Tuberculosis -					
(a) Respiratory...	79	112	89	17	85
(b) Other ...	66	130	137	4	55
Rickets & Orthopaedic	8	31	31	-	8
Total ...	153	273	257	21	148
Total A and B ...	326	2067	1782	283	328

During 1938, the daily number of patients under treatment in the General Hospital varied from 153 to 209, the average daily number being 184. In the Special Hospital, the daily number of patients varied from 137 to 171, the average daily number being 153. In 1937, the average daily number of patients was 186 in the General Hospital and 140 in the Special Hospital.

In 1938, the total number of Public Assistance cases admitted was 898, with 190 deaths, as compared with 819 admissions and 202 deaths in 1937. With regard to cases from the County of Aberdeen and other Counties, there were, in 1938, 197 ordinary admissions with 24 deaths, whereas from the same areas, 133 cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Wards, and of these 9 died; the corresponding figures for 1937 were 142 ordinary admissions with 22 deaths, and 151 cases of tuberculosis with 11 deaths. These figures do not include admissions to the venereal diseases ward. [The total number of operations performed during the year was 1,697, which includes pneumothorax inductions and refills; of this total, 539 operations were performed under general or spinal anaesthesia.

In June, 1929, arrangements were made with the Directors of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, whereby the surgical waiting list of that institution would be decreased by the admission to Woodend Hospital of surgical cases whenever beds were available in the latter institution. During 1938, under this arrangement, 272 general surgical cases were dealt with, as compared with 266 in 1937. These cases were investigated and treated in Woodend Hospital by the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, who had, in almost all cases, seen the patients in the first instance at the Out-patient Department of the Infirmary.

Treatment of Pneumonia.

During 1938, 138 cases of Pneumonia, including 54 cases from the County of Aberdeen and other Counties, were admitted to Woodend Hospital and comprised 120 cases of lobar pneumonia and 18 cases of broncho-pneumonia. There were 28 deaths, of which 24 were due to lobar pneumonia and 4 to broncho-pneumonia. Ten of the deaths occurred among county cases.

X-Ray Department.

A total of 3,052 cases attended the X-Ray Department and 4,608 films were taken. In 1937, the attending cases numbered 2,665, and the films 3,830. There is an increasing demand for X-Ray investigation as a diagnostic aid in both medical and surgical cases.

(b) OLDMILL HOSPITAL:

During 1938, the medical administration of Oldmill Hospital was carried out as in previous years, the arrangements being as follows:-

1. Medical examination of all cases arriving for admission is carried out by the Senior Resident Medical Officer of Woodend Hospital or a deputy, after which the cases are allocated either to the sick wards in Woodend Hospital or to the Ordinary Wards of Oldmill Hospital, according to the medical findings. By this means, sick cases are admitted direct to Woodend Hospital.
2. Daily visitation to Oldmill Hospital is made by the Medical Officer for the purpose of examining inmates who report sick and for the removal of sick persons to Woodend Hospital if their physical condition requires it; also for directing treatment in minor ailments (e.g. cuts and bruises) which is carried out in Oldmill Hospital by a trained nurse from Woodend Hospital.
3. The examination of all children is performed monthly or at other times at the request of the Chief Public Assistance Officer. Such examinations may be required for the purpose of furnishing medical reports with regard to fitness for boarding out.
4. Periodic medical inspection of all dormitories, beds, lavatories, clothing, food and cooking arrangements, is carried out.

Classification of Inmates.

1. Infants under 2 years of age.

Infants under 2 years of age are admitted to Woodend Hospital. Later, as accommodation permits, healthy children are transferred to Thorngrove Home for Babies. All sick infants are treated in Woodend Hospital.

2. Children from 2-15 years of age.

These are accommodated in a Nursery in Oldmill Hospital. Owing to the location of the Nursery, the children live apart from the adults. The Nursery is, however, quite inadequate in size, the overcrowding at times being excessive. Children requiring nursing and medical attention are transferred to Woodend Hospital, while cases of infectious diseases are transferred to the City (Fever) Hospital.

3. Sick Persons (over 15 years).

These comprise inmates requiring surgical and medical treatment in hospital. Such cases are transferred to Woodend Hospital.

4. Aged and Infirm Persons.

These comprise the greater number of the inmates and include many cases transferred from Woodend Hospital after the completion of their course of treatment in that institution. Should any of these cases become bedridden, or incontinent, or should they require any special treatment, their transfer to Woodend Hospital is arranged. Apart from transferred cases, the most feeble are accommodated in sick wards, 22 beds being available in two wards for male cases and 50 beds in three wards for female cases. The accommodation is quite adequate.

5. Arrangements for Pregnancy Cases.

Pregnant women attend weekly for ante-natal supervision by the visiting Medical Officer. All cases who develop any complications of pregnancy are transferred to Woodend Hospital. Cases in labour are transferred to Summerfield Hospital - an annexe of Woodend Hospital - for confinement.

Nursing Staff.

The nursing arrangements are under the care of a Matron and seven nurses. In addition, a trained nurse from Woodend Hospital visits daily at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., for the purpose of carrying out treatment ordered by the Medical Officer on his morning visit.

PATIENTS.

The following Table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year 1938:-

Admissions:

Transferred from Oldmill
Hospital
Admitted direct to Woodend
Hospital
Total

Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Total
78	57	13	5	153
349	296	52	48	745
427	353	65	53	898
95	61	8	5	169
209	210	51	42	512
304	271	59	47	681
107	82	-	1	190

Discharges:

Transferred to Oldmill
Hospital
Discharged Home... ..
Total

Deaths:

... ..

Infectious Diseases.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	-	1
Dysentery	...	...	-	1	1
Measles	...	...	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	-	1
Total	...		4	3	7

Dietary.

The dietary of the inmates is adequate and shows sufficient variation.

General.

From a perusal of the statistics, it will be seen that the number of admissions of Public Assistance cases has increased by 79, compared with the previous year. The congestion has, therefore, been acute at times. The opening of Summerfield Hospital has had little effect in relieving congestion so far as male cases are concerned. A new Nurses' Home for Woodend Hospital is in course of construction and should be completed by the end of the year 1939. When it is completed, the "West Wing" of Oldmill Hospital - at present occupied by members of Woodend nursing staff - will be available for other purposes.

The state of repair and cleanliness of the buildings is excellent. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The ventilation and lighting of the wards is adequate. The staff perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

(c) CITY HOSPITAL:

The total number of beds available in the City (Fever) Hospital is 285, but, as in every Infectious Diseases Hospital, the wards are not earmarked definitely for any particular disease, the allocation of wards depending on the incidence of epidemics. The normal distribution is as follows:-

Diphtheria	...	...	...	93 beds.
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	60 "
Tuberculosis(male)	...	...	...	*26 "
do. (female) ..	...	...	...	50 "
Ailing Babies...	...	...	...	22 "
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	16 "
Erysipelas	...	...	...	6 "
Miscellaneous Diseases (incl. Venereal Diseases) ..	...	...	...	12 "
				<u>285 beds.</u>

* Owing to prevalence of infectious diseases during the past year or so, 25-30 of these beds in a mobile ward have been used for infectious diseases.

The admissions to the City Hospital during 1938 are shown in the following Table.

Of the 2,677 admissions, 393 cases were admitted from areas outside the City. There were 138 deaths, of which 34 were among County cases.

The daily number of patients under treatment varied from 146 to 323.

The operations performed at the City Hospital during the year numbered 761, of which 276 were carried out under general or spinal anaesthesia. In 1938, 216 operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids were performed.

Table/

Table of Admissions to City Hospital during Year 1938.

			In Hospital on December 31, 1937.	Admitted during the year.	Dis- charged during the year.	Died in Hospital.	In Hospital on December 31, 1938.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	-	11	5	5	1
Chickenpox	...	...	-	11	10	-	1
Continued Fever (Undulant)	...	...	1	5	5	1	-
Diphtheria	...	...	53	593	570	21	55
Dysentery	...	...	6	32	37	-	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	-	4	2	2	-
Erysipelas	...	...	4	60	56	1	7
Infective Jaundice	...	...	1	14	13	1	1
Measles	...	...	-	123	113	10	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1	21	20	-	2
Pneumonias, Acute	...	...	17	158	154	15	6
Poliomyelitis, Acute	...	...	1	6	5	-	2
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia.	...	...	13	101	102	7	5
Scarlet Fever	...	...	66	754	797	2	21
Smallpox	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	...	...	29	65	34	27	33
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	2	5	3	1	3
Whooping Cough	...	...	6	46	43	8	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	7	49	48	-	8
Ailing Infants	...	...	20	116	100	19	17
Miscellaneous Cases	...	...	22	503	476	18	31
Total	...	...	249	2677	2593	138	195

The admissions from areas outwith the City were as follows:-

				Cases.	Deaths.
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	5	3
Chickenpox	...	...	...	1	0
Continued Fever (Undulant)	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	44	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	3	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	3	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	10	2
Measles	...	...	...	6	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	11	0
Pneumonias, Acute	...	...	...	20	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute	...	...	...	3	0
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	...	...	...	36	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	40	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	12	5
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	2	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	39	0
Ailing Infants	...	...	...	19	4
Miscellaneous Cases	...	...	...	133	11
				<u>393</u>	<u>34</u>

X-Ray Department: A total of 931 cases attended the X-Ray Department; 2,158 films were taken.

Cleansing Block and Skin Department: The following Table shows that during the year the number of verminous persons, whether members of families with children of school age or not, disinfested at the City Hospital Cleansing Station, was 64, and was equal to the annual average in the 1933-37 quinquennium. This table also shows that a total of 1,722 persons was treated for scabies or other skin affections in the skin wards of the Cleansing Station, as compared with an annual average of 1002 in the preceding five years.

CLEANSING STATION: 1938.

	Age-Groups(Years)				All Ages 1938.	Average 1933- 1937.
	0-5	5-15	15-25	25 +		
Verminous Persons Cleansed	3	21	5	35	64	64
Scabies and other Skin Diseases Treated ...	237	661	296	528	1722	1002
Total	240	682	301	563	1786	1066

(d) KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics relating to Kingseat Mental Hospital are dealt with in the section of the Report relating to Mental Health Services.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

Mortality. There were 85 deaths from tuberculosis, 67 of these being due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 18 to non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Table V. and Chart show the death-rate since 1856-60. The Chart also shows the comparison between Aberdeen and all Scotland (Chart following Page 13; Tables in Appendix to Report).

The death-rates from tuberculosis for Scotland and in the four large Cities for the past four years are given in the following Table.

	1935.			1936.			1937.			1938.		
	Total	Resp.	Other	Total	Resp.	Other	Total	Resp.	Other	Total	Resp.	Other.
All Scotland	74	57	17	74	55	19	74	56	18	69	52	17
Glasgow ...	108	86	22	114	87	27	106	85	21	109	85	24
Edinburgh...	73	57	16	77	62	15	81	64	17	77	61	16
Dundee ...	89	67	22	82	60	22	82	57	25	82	62	20
Aberdeen ...	56	40	16	49	40	9	55	40	15	48	38	10

In 1938, the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis in Aberdeen per 100,000 of population was 48. This is the lowest level ever recorded in Aberdeen and is considerably less than half that of 1928.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, which had been at the same level - 40 - in each of the previous three years, dropped in 1938 to 38, a record low rate. This may be compared with the death-rates from pulmonary tuberculosis of all Scotland 52, and of Edinburgh 61, Dundee 62 and Glasgow 85. Aberdeen is the only large burgh in Scotland which has a lower death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis than all Scotland together.

A comparison may be made of the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis in Aberdeen in 1938 with that of the years 1911-1915, the quinquennium in which both pulmonary and other tuberculosis had been made compulsorily notifiable, and official measures for the control of tuberculosis had been initiated. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in Aberdeen was 66 per cent., that of all Scotland 53 per cent. less than in 1911-1915. That is to say, the mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs in Aberdeen has fallen more quickly in Aberdeen in the last quarter of a century than it has in all Scotland taken together. In the quinquennium 1886-1890, the respective mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis in Aberdeen and in all Scotland were 184 and 190. The corresponding figures for 1911-1915 were 111 and 110. The fall in the twenty-five years prior to the commencement of 'direct' anti-tuberculosis procedure was 40 per cent. in Aberdeen and 42 per cent. in all Scotland. Therefore, the death-rate from the pulmonary variety of tuberculosis in the last twenty-five years has fallen in Aberdeen not only more quickly than in all Scotland in that period, but more quickly than in Aberdeen in the previous twenty-five years.

The rate of fall in the last 25 years has, therefore, been much more rapid than it was in the previous 50 years. It is interesting and significant that this acceleration of fall has coincided with the period during which direct anti-tuberculosis activities have been in existence. Of these anti-tuberculosis activities, one of the most important is the segregation of infective cases. The numbers of infective cases are, on the one hand, greatly reduced and, on the other, these cases are kept in hospital for much longer periods than was previously possible. Hospital treatment is also meeting with greater success than previously, largely as a result of collapse methods of treatment.

While there is ground for gratification that the fall of the death-rate from/

from pulmonary tuberculosis in Aberdeen has fallen greatly and continuously - especially in recent years - there is no cause for complacency. We have yet to assess adequately the many factors which we conceive to be part causes of the reduction. There may well be certain factors which we have not considered because they have eluded us. There are, however, many recognised deficiencies in our system. There is grave fault in that we are not getting cases of pulmonary tuberculosis early enough to deal with them successfully by treatment, and this fault should, if possible, be remedied. We are, in fact, little more successful in this connection than we were at the beginning of anti-tuberculosis work. Early diagnosis is highly important, and although several reasons might be suggested for the failure to achieve better results in this direction, it is not justifiable to indict any one as the main cause. It is a serious statement that many, even the majority, of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered for the first time in Aberdeen during 1938, showed a lack of appreciation of the importance of symptoms, especially in the most vital years of adolescence and young adult life. Examination only of the chest for tuberculosis of the lungs cannot be relied on as a basis for diagnosis of early disease; the most effective method of early discovery is by radiography. All cases having suspicious symptoms should undergo X-ray examination. In this connection, it is frequently because of the patient's own attitude that he is not recognised more quickly as suffering from tuberculosis. It is difficult to remedy this as many of such patients are highly intelligent and even recognise themselves the possibility of their developing the disease, although they wish to delude themselves into the belief that they are not suffering from tuberculosis. This failure in early diagnosis may be stressed by the statement that, of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Public Health Department for the first time in 1938, over 60 per cent. were either dead without having been notified or were in an advanced stage of the disease. Of the 92 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1938 (excluding cases dying without being notified which are reported by the registrar) 21 died during 1938.

Of the 67 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis 37 were males and 30 females. These were apportioned to the various ten-year periods as under:-

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1938 in Age and Sex Groups.

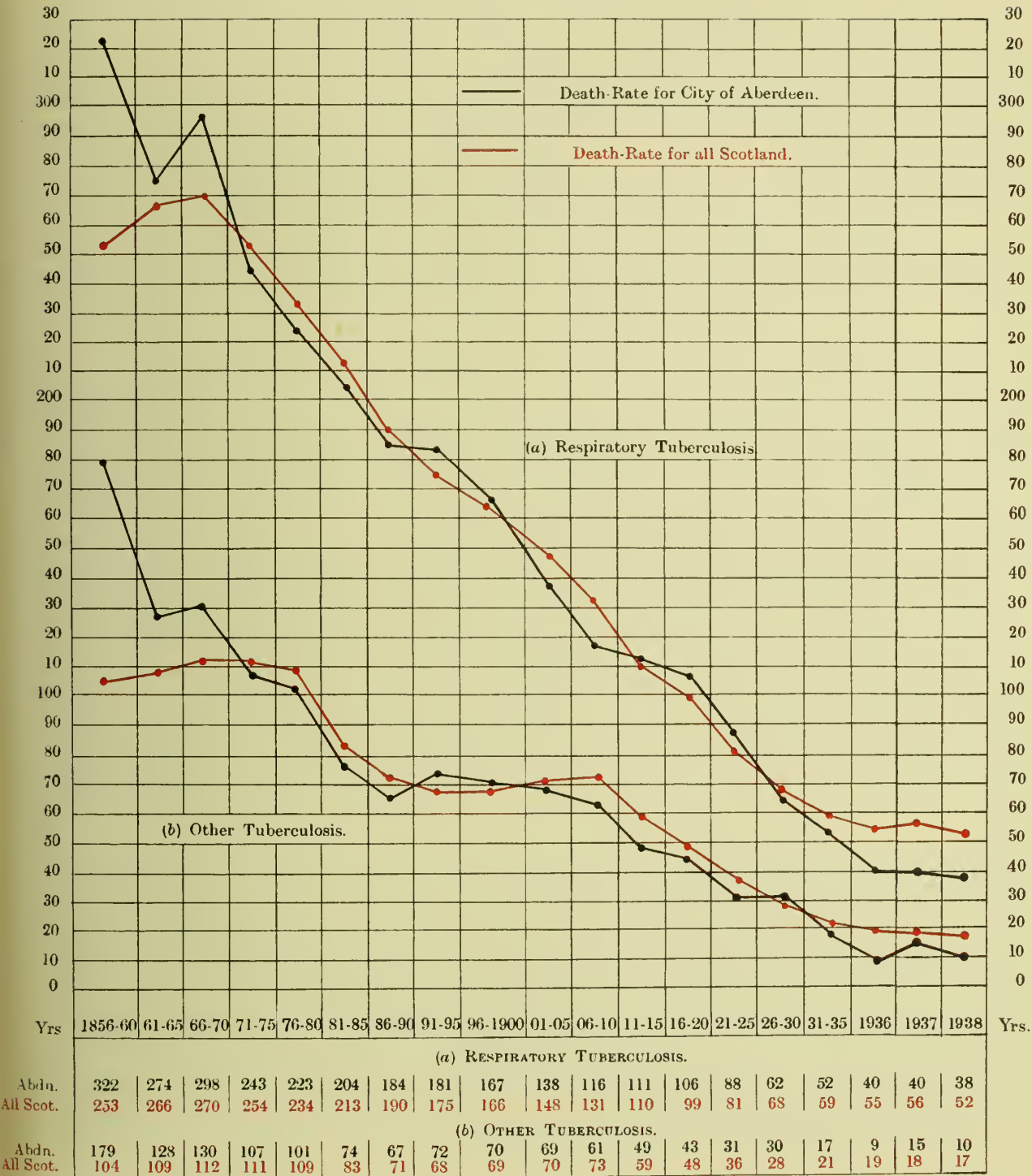
Sex	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
M	--	--	2	7	8	9	4	7	37
F	1	-	12	9	2	4	2	-	30

These figures are small but since they have some features of interest in common with larger groups of figures in this country and others, attention is drawn to them. While the total number of female deaths at all ages was less than that of male deaths, in the ten-year period 15-25 - the period of adolescence and early adult life - the female deaths were greatly in excess of the male. In the period 25-35 years, the female deaths were in a slight majority. In subsequent age periods male deaths were in the majority, and, although this is exceptional, the deaths above 65 years of age were entirely those of males. The male mortality rate was highest, but only by a small margin, in the period 45-55, the female rate being much the highest in the age period 15-25. The high mortality of females in this age period has engaged attention for many years. This is probably due to various causes, including the greater physiological strain on young females. During this period young females should be protected as far as possible from overstrain, both at work and at play. The employment of young females for long hours is detrimental to their general health and diminishes their resistance to the disease. The same argument applies, of course, to young males in similar conditions of work, but in view of their greater natural strength and the less physiological stress which nature imposes on them, the danger in their case is not so great. In 1938 the average age at death from pulmonary tuberculosis of males was 17 years more than that of females (47 as against 30).

TUBERCULOSIS, 1856-1938. —QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

ALL AGES. BOTH SEXES.

Deaths per 100,000 of Population.



(Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.)

The death-rate from tuberculosis other than pulmonary was in 1938, 10 per 100,000 of population, as compared with 15 in 1937 and 9 in 1936, which was a record low figure. The death-rate from other tuberculosis in the quinquennium 1911-1915 was 49 and in the quinquennium 1856-1860 it was 179. The fall in the death-rate from this variety of tuberculosis in the last 25 years has been considerably greater than the fall in the same period of the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis. The accelerating fall in the death-rate from other tuberculosis, it will be noted, is a striking characteristic of the last 10 years. The rate of fall from 1918-1928 was the same as that from 1908-1918, namely, 30 per cent. The rate of fall from 1928-1938 was 67 per cent., more than double that of the two previous ten year periods. This fact has the appearance of being a testimonial to the increasing custom of milk pasteurisation. It is not, however, to be deduced that, if all milk were pasteurised, the mortality from other tuberculosis would disappear. The most fatal variety of other tuberculosis and the cause of most of its deaths is tuberculous meningitis (11 deaths from tuberculous meningitis are included in the 18 deaths from other tuberculosis in 1938). At least 65 per cent. of cases of tuberculous meningitis are due to infection by the human type of the tubercle bacillus, that is, the infection is from a human sufferer. Pasteurisation of all milk would, however, eliminate 30 per cent. of the mortality from tuberculous meningitis and probably a higher percentage of the mortality from tuberculosis of glands, bones and joints.

The actual incidence of other tuberculosis, apart from tuberculous meningitis which is almost invariably fatal, is not entirely revealed by notification. It is probable that a considerable proportion of neck gland tuberculosis dealt with successfully by operation, is not notified, and many cases of tuberculosis of abdominal glands are discovered at operation for various non-tuberculous conditions - appendicitis especially - which are not considered worthy of notification because the appearance is that of permanent healing; further cases are discovered on radiography. A similar argument applies to glands found on X-raying the chest, the radiograms showing evidence of healed (calcified) tuberculosis. While this has some bearing on the development of progressive tuberculosis later, it is not necessary, or even desirable, to have such a condition officially notified and specifically treated as tuberculosis. The only indication is to supervise such cases and help in maintaining their general health. Many are children of tuberculous parents and apart from any demonstrable evidence of disease, healed or otherwise, it is important to supervise these for years, especially in the dangerous ages of adolescence and young adult life, when pulmonary tuberculosis is so serious and so often fatal.

In the effort to discover the early case of pulmonary tuberculosis, the principle of 'contact' examination has been adhered to in Aberdeen in 1938 as in many years past. A large proportion of contacts were X-rayed in 1938, but only a comparatively small number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered. Nevertheless, at least a third of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have had proved contact with infective cases in the household. The small numbers of cases discovered in this contact investigation are explained largely by the failure of the contacts themselves to agree to being X-rayed, or their failure to attend further for periodical X-ray. The latter is possibly the more important element in the explanation. In several instances during the year a patient has been sent to the Clinic with advanced and intractable disease who had previously been X-rayed as a contact and no tuberculosis found.

The following example will serve to illustrate the difficulties of contact investigation. A young man, a member of a family of four, was notified, examined and found to have extensive disease. He refused treatment. The parents refused to visit for X-ray. The three sisters also refused. The young man subsequently died at home. One sister became ill, had a haemorrhage from the lungs, allowed herself to be treated in hospital and is now attending as an outpatient at the Pneumothorax Clinic and is very well. An elder sister was/

was later sent to the Tuberculosis Clinic, having had significant symptoms for at least six months, but had been attending her doctor for only four weeks. She was found to have very extensive disease of both lungs with large cavities. She is at present in hospital but the outlook is very unfavourable. The remaining member of the family was X-rayed and found to have definite old tuberculosis radiologically healed. She was free from symptoms. Inquiry as to whether father or mother had been the original infector is still disallowed. Many such instances could be given showing the danger of infection and of the development of the disease as a progressive lung condition in contacts, especially household contacts of infective persons.

The contacts developing pulmonary tuberculosis are usually children of an infective parent. Within the last few years, however, there have been several instances of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in husband and wife. Previously this had been uncommon enough to justify the opinion that the occurrence of the disease in both spouses was no more likely than the ordinary incidence in persons of the same age and sex. At present, there are six young married couples suffering from pulmonary tubercle and all are under treatment. It is, therefore, now a routine procedure to examine the spouse as well as the children of the discovered case. The possibility of the disease occurring in husband and wife is not confined to young adults. A woman was first reported in 1938 at the age of 63 years. She was suffering from very advanced disease and died in hospital. In February, soon after she was reported, her husband aged 57 years, was X-rayed and found to have no evidence of the disease. The three sons were also X-rayed. The husband attended regularly at the Clinic to enquire about his wife and sons. In September - after feeling ill and unfit for work for a few weeks - he attended again on his own initiative and was again X-rayed. He was found to have extensive active tuberculous disease of both lungs.

It is desirable, therefore, not only to X-ray contacts once, but to continue to keep them under observation and have them X-rayed at intervals whether they have or have not symptoms recognisable by themselves. This applies particularly to children of a tuberculous parent and is most urgent at the adolescent and young adult period.

Notifications. Table VI(A) gives the number of tuberculosis cases notified during the year, divided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases, and arranged according to sex and age-period. During 1938, 92 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as against an annual average of 124 in the preceding ten years. There were 57 cases of other forms of tuberculosis notified in 1938, as against an annual average of 76 in the 1928-1937 decennium.

As regards the Site of the Disease, in the 57 cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis other than pulmonary, 7 were suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, 10 from tuberculous meningitis, 13 from tubercle of bones and joints (including the spine), 12 from tuberculous glands (mainly cervical), and 15 from generalised and other tuberculosis.

As regards the number of cases notified during the year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis was confirmed by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Table VI(A) shows that the diagnosis was confirmed in 82 pulmonary cases, and 37 non-pulmonary cases, a total of 119 cases.

Table VI(B) shows the number of persons belonging to Aberdeen at 31st December, 1938, who were known to be suffering from tuberculosis. The numbers are - 419 pulmonary cases and 196 non-pulmonary cases, a total of 615 cases.

Table VI(C) gives particulars of those who died during 1938, detailing the period that elapsed between notification and death and between discharge from an institution and death.

Institutional Treatment: Table VI(D) gives the number of notified and un-notified cases which received treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria/

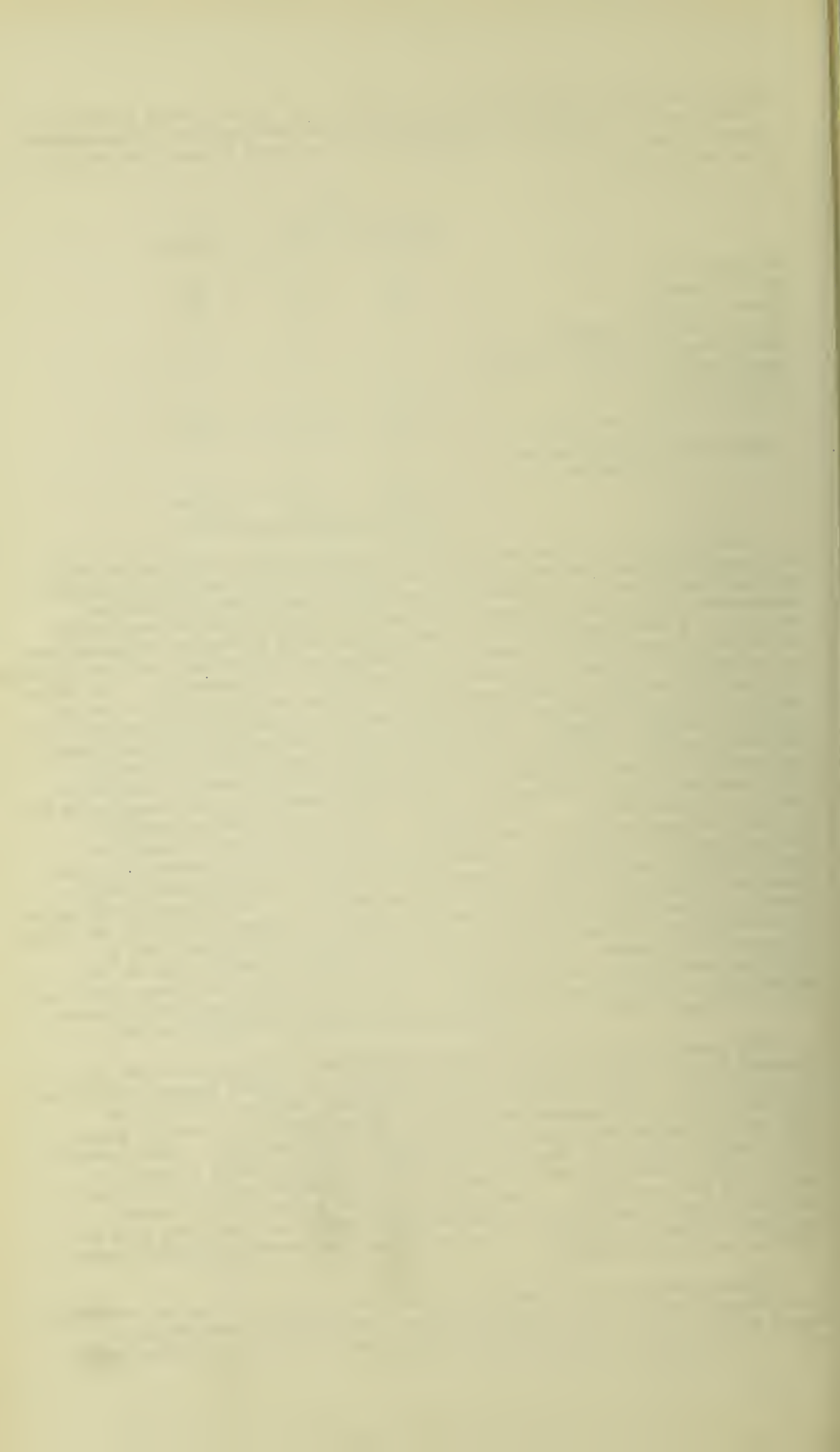
Sanatoria or other institutions during 1938. Of the 177 cases admitted, 117 were cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 60 were cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of notified cases admitted to each institution is as undernoted:-

			1938.		Total.
			Pulmonary Tubercle.	Other Tubercle.	
City Hospital	...	...	42	3	45
Woodend Hospital	...	...	69	41	110
Royal Infirmary	...	...	9	8	17
Kingsseat Mental Hospital	...	...	2	1	3
Royal Hospital for Sick Children			1	7	8
Royal Mental Hospital.	...	...	1	-	1
Other Hospitals	...	...	1	-	1
Total Admissions			125	60	185
Deduct cases treated in two institutions			8	6	14
			117	54	171

Both the City and Woodend Hospitals have had their accommodation fully utilised throughout the year 1938. The City Hospital tuberculosis pavilion accommodates 40 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, while Woodend Hospital accommodates 80 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 68 cases of other tuberculosis. A considerable number of beds, especially in Woodend Hospital, are occupied by cases from the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, and occasionally, a few beds are available for cases from Banffshire and Morayshire. So far as is possible, admissions from outside the City area are limited to cases requiring the specialised treatment which cannot be obtained elsewhere than in a hospital suitably equipped. Such specialised treatment includes artificial pneumothorax (the introduction of air into the chest outside the lung to collapse or compress the lung). A large proportion of cases - over 50 per cent.-are dealt with in this way. A few cases have both lungs compressed by artificial pneumothorax. In addition to this almost routine treatment, several surgical procedures are available, all based on the principle of resting the diseased lung. The most important and, in our experience, the most radically successful of the surgical methods is thoracoplasty, which involves the removal of ribs over the affected lung. The thoracoplasty may be partial, three or four ribs only being removed, or complete, when all the ribs on one side are excised so that the chest wall falls in and the lung is permanently collapsed. It is obvious that a major operation such as this requires great care in the choice of the suitable patient, and great skill and experience on the part of the surgeon. Many patients in the last few years have returned to work after such an operation and have remained at work.

The numerous cases of artificial pneumothorax are discharged when the diseased lung is well controlled and the patient is in good general health and non-infective. Such patients attend for further 'refills' at the City Hospital Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic. These refills are usually given with an interval of two weeks before discharge from hospital. This interval is gradually extended to three or four weeks, or longer, over a period of three or four years. Strenuous work is not permissible while the patient is undergoing the treatment. A large percentage of patients are, however, employed in work which does not overtax their capacities but gives them the assurance of usefulness which is necessary for the recovery of their former physical and mental health.

Seventy patients are in regular attendance at the City Hospital Artificial Pneumothorax Clinic. This number includes a considerable proportion of County cases. All have had a period of residence in one of our hospitals where the artificial pneumothorax was induced.



As to outdoor institutional treatment, 899 cases, all of which were of pulmonary tuberculosis except 168, received treatment at the Tuberculosis Institute at the City Hospital. The total number of attendances during the year was 6,156.

Insured Persons. (National Health Insurance Act) - Of the 92 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, 63 were insured persons, 36 being male and 27 female. The notified cases of other forms of tuberculosis included 11 insured persons - 4 males and 7 females.

As stated in previous Reports, the Town Council have now assumed full financial responsibility for the treatment of insured tuberculous patients. During the year, the number of prescriptions passed for payment amounted to 1,477.

Food Supply. During 1938, food, chiefly milk, was supplied to an average daily total of 60 patients receiving dispensary or domiciliary treatment.

Supervision of Cases. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer had the assistance of three Tuberculosis Health Visitors or nurses in the visitation and supervision of tuberculous cases throughout the year. The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitors during the year under review was 7,764.

Size of House and Density of Occupancy. The following Table gives the number of cases occurring in houses of different sizes, along with the average number of inmates. In the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the average number of inmates, including the patient, varied from 2.3 in one-roomed houses, to 5.8 in four-roomed houses, and 5.0 in houses of 5 rooms and upwards. The average for houses of all sizes taken together was 4.5

TUBERCULOSIS - SIZE OF HOUSE IN RELATION TO
NOTIFIED CASES AND REGISTERED DEATHS DURING 1938.

		1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms & up.	Instit- utional or not stated.	Totals for 1938	Correspond- ing totals for -	
									1937	1936
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis(Cases)	Male	6	12	14	7	3	6	48	57	62
	Female	3	10	16	9	2	4	44	40	39
Both Sexes ...	Cases	9	22	30	16	5	10	92	97	101
	Deaths	6	21	15	7	8	10	67	71	71
Average No.of Inmates, including Patient		2.3	4.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	..	4.5	4.3	4.4
Other Tuberculosis (Cases)	Male	1	8	7	5	0	2	23	31	26
	Female	4	9	10	4	0	7	34	35	25
Both Sexes ...	Cases	5	17	17	9	0	9	57	66	51
	Deaths	1	5	4	5	0	3	18	26	16
Average No.of Inmates, including Patient		2.4	4.0	6.7	4.3	0.0	..	4.8	5.6	5.0
* Houses in City at Census, 1931. Average number of Inmates.		2.5	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	..	4.0	..	..

* Houses of 25 rooms and over are excluded.

In the cases of other forms of tuberculosis, the average ran from 2.4 for one-roomed houses, to 4.3 for four-roomed houses. The average for all houses was 4.8

As regards the position of the tuberculous cases in relation to room and bed accommodation at the time of notification, it was found that of the 92 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, only 30, or 32.6 per cent., were occupying a separate bed in a separate room, and 8, or 8.7 per cent., had a separate bed but not a separate room. Forty-seven, or 51.1 per cent., had neither a separate bed nor a separate room.

Loan of Beds. In order to facilitate the separation of the patient from the other members of the household, 6 beds or cots, with the necessary bedding, were given on loan to needful patients. On the last day of the year, there were on loan 24 beds with bedding.



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Infantile Mortality. During the year 1938, there were 215 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with an average of 238 during the 1933-1937 quinquennium. The infantile mortality rate, expressed as deaths per 1,000 births, was 71 during 1938, as compared with 72 in 1937. The average rate during the preceding quinquennium was 78.

As compared with the other principal towns, Aberdeen had the second lowest infantile mortality rate, Edinburgh being lowest with a rate of 61.

Year 1938.

<u>All Scotland</u>	<u>70</u>
Glasgow	87
Dundee	77
Aberdeen	71
Edinburgh	61

The accompanying Chart (on following page) shows the infantile mortality rate in Aberdeen as compared with the other three principal towns and All Scotland since 1856.

The infantile mortality in the various wards of the City is shown in the Appendix in Table VII.

The causes of infantile mortality according to ages is given in the Appendix, Table VIII. As usual, the greatest number occurred in the neonatal period, thus 99 or 46 per cent. of the total occurred within the first month of life. These deaths were mainly due to congenital causes and diseases of early infancy.

Table IX. gives the death-rates among infants from the chief causes per 1,000 births for the year 1938 and ten preceding years. The diseases of early infancy group comes first with a death-rate of 29 as against an average rate of 31 for the preceding quinquennium. The death-rate from diseases of the digestive system, debility and convulsions, namely, 15, was equal to the average rate for the preceding quinquennium, but was above the rate for 1937.

As will be seen from Table VIII. in 1938, deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 19, being an increase over the preceding year, when the number of deaths was 8, and against an average of 12 in the quinquennium 1933-37. From time to time these diseases tend to be epidemic in form, and there were, in fact, two epidemics in 1938, one in May and June, and the other in September and October. Of the total 19 deaths, 14 occurred during these two periods. Seven of the deaths occurred at home and 12 in Institutions in the City.

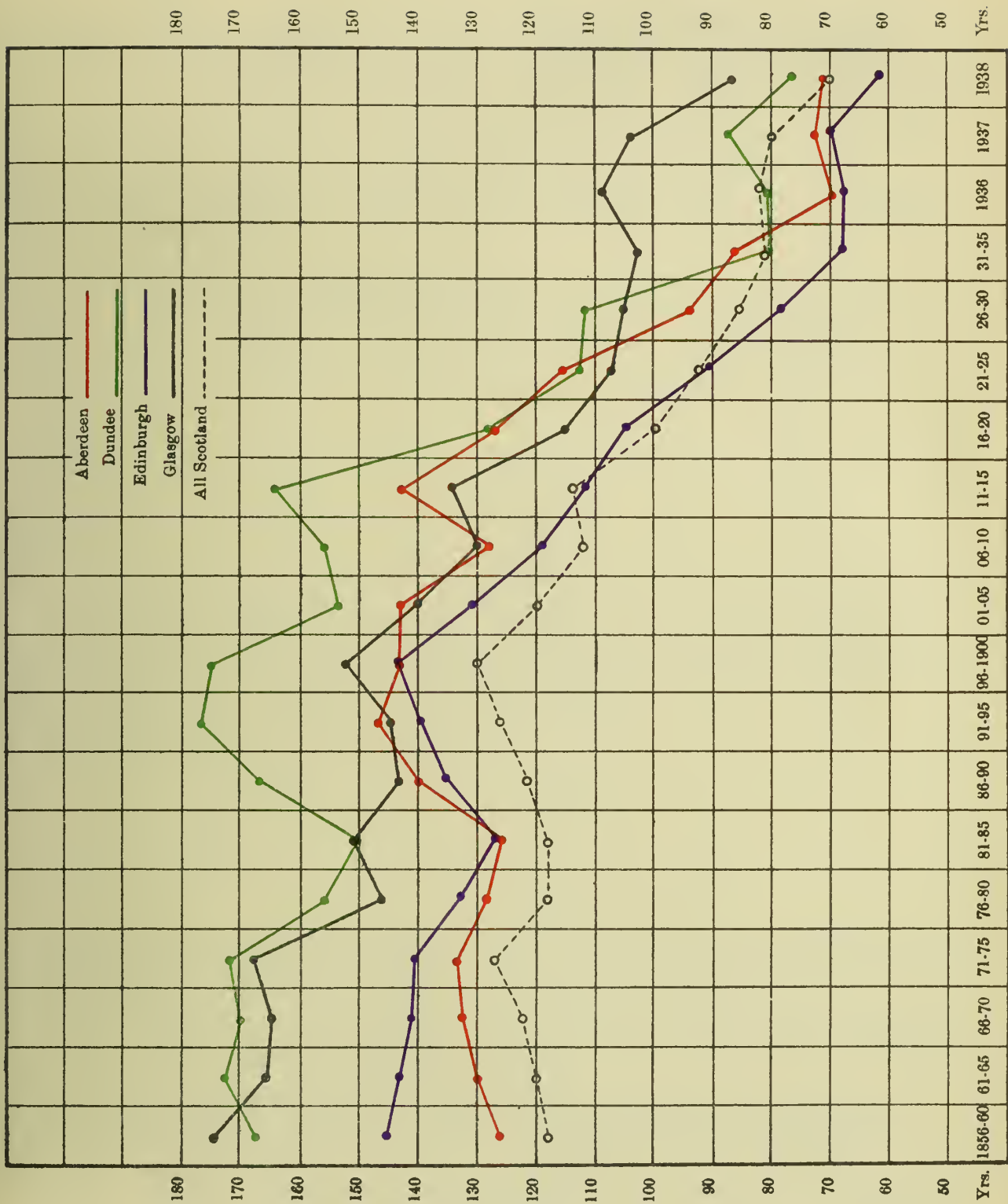
The death-rate from pneumonia and bronchitis (Table IX.) showed a decrease as compared with the quinquennium 1933-1937, the death-rate in 1938 being 15 as compared with an average rate of 19. In 1937, there were no deaths from measles, but this disease was epidemic in 1938, and accounted for 5 deaths under one year, giving a death-rate of 2 per 1,000 births. Deaths from whooping cough and diphtheria numbered 4 respectively, or a death-rate of 1 per 1,000 births, as compared with 11 deaths from whooping cough and 1 from diphtheria, or rates of 4 and 0.3 respectively in the preceding year.

In Table IX. two interesting columns show the number of infants surviving at the end of one year from birth, and the proportions which the survivors bear to the population. This rate, which represents the net gain to the population after the perils peculiar to the first year of life have been passed, was in 1938, 15.7 per 1,000 of population, as compared with an average of 16.1 for the preceding quinquennium, and 16.8 for the ten years 1928-1937. This rate is a more exact indication than the birth-rate of the real internal addition to the population.

Mortality at Pre-School Period (1 to 5 years) (Table VIII.) At this age-period, there/

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1856-1938—QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.



there was a decrease in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding quinquennium, there being 78 deaths in 1938, as against an average of 86. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 11, as against an average of 24 in the quinquennium 1933-37. Measles accounted for 11 deaths at this age-period, as against an average of 5, but deaths from other infectious diseases were similar to the average.

Maternal Mortality. In their Report for 1938, the Department of Health for Scotland state that 432 women died from causes peculiar to pregnancy and childbirth, as compared with 424 in 1937. Deaths from puerperal sepsis amounted to 151 in 1938 as compared with 144 in 1937. The maternal mortality rate for the year was 4.9 per 1,000 births; in 1937 it was 4.8 - the lowest rate recorded in Scotland this century. The average maternal mortality rate for the five years 1932-36 was slightly over 6 per 1,000 births. The maternal mortality rates in Scotland during the years 1933 to 1938, together with the rates for puerperal sepsis and other puerperal conditions, are given in the following Table:-

ALL SCOTLAND.			
Year.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Conditions.
1938	4.9	1.7	3.2
1937	4.8	1.6	3.2
1936	5.6	2.2	3.4
1935	6.3	2.6	3.7
1934	6.2	2.7	3.5
1933	5.9	2.4	3.5
Average 1933-1937	5.8	2.3	3.5

In Aberdeen in 1938 there were 14 deaths of women from causes peculiar to pregnancy and childbirth. Inquiry was made into 19 maternal deaths, including 5 deaths associated with pregnancy and parturition but not classified as due to puerperal conditions. Of the 14 deaths classified as due to puerperal conditions, 7 were due to puerperal sepsis.

The ages at death were as follows:-

20-25 years	...	...	3 deaths.
25-30 "	...	...	2 "
30-35 "	...	...	5 "
35-40 "	...	...	4 "
			14 deaths.

Of the 7 cases who died from puerperal sepsis, 5 had no ante-natal care. Five cases were delivered at home, 1 in hospital and 1 in a nursing home. The 5 cases delivered at home were subsequently removed to hospital.

Of the 7 deaths from causes other than puerperal sepsis, 3 had no ante-natal care. Three cases were delivered at home and 4 in hospital. With one exception, all the deaths occurred in hospital.

The following Table gives the death-rates from puerperal conditions for 1938 and the preceding 5 years. In 1938, the death-rate in Aberdeen from all puerperal conditions was 4.7 as compared with 4.9 for All Scotland.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.							
Year.	No. of Births (Corrected for Transfers)	Total No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from other Puerperal Conditions.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1938	3008	14	4.7	7	2.3	7	2.3
1937	3026	12	4.0	7	2.3	5	1.7
1936	3048	12	3.9	7	2.3	5	1.6
1935	3157	12	3.8	7	2.2	5	1.6
1934	3071	10	3.3	6	2.0	4	1.3
1933	3019	16	5.3	6	2.0	10	3.3
Average 1933-37	3064	12	4.0	7	2.1	6	1.9

Treatment/

Treatment of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The following Table gives various particulars relating to the number of cases notified:-

				<u>Puerperal Fever.</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia.</u>
1. No. of cases notified	...	...	...	50 (5) [×]	51 (9)
2. No. of deaths	...	...	...	7	2 (1)
3. No. receiving institutional treatment:-					
City (Fever) Hospital	...	...	...	43 (4)	21
Other Institutions	...	...	...	7 (1)	29 (9)
4. No. retained at home	...	...	...	0	1
5. No. of cases following instrumental delivery				12	10
6. No. of deaths occurring under heading (5)				2	0
7. No. of cases following abortion	...	...		10	3
8. No. of deaths following abortion	...	...		2	0

× Figures within brackets relate to mothers ordinarily residing outside Aberdeen but resident temporarily in the City for the purpose of confinement, and are included in total.

From the information given under headings (1) and (3) it will be seen that, of the 50 cases of puerperal fever notified, 43 were removed to the puerperal wards of the City Hospital, and that, of the 51 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified, 21 were admitted to the City Hospital. No deaths from these diseases occurred at home. It may also be noted that sepsis followed abortion in 10 cases, 2 of which proved fatal.

The number of cases of puerperal fever, namely 50, is a considerable reduction from the figure of 71 in 1937. The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia, namely 51, shows an increase over last year's figure of 35. It should be pointed out that puerperal pyrexia may be caused by conditions other than those associated with the puerperal state.

Of the 2 deaths occurring among the cases notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia, the cause of death in one was "carcinoma" and in the other "cerebral thrombosis and broncho-pneumonia".

Attendance at Birth.

With regard to attendance at birth in notified cases of puerperal fever and pyrexia, the following statement is submitted:-

				<u>Puerperal Fever.</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia.</u>		
				<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Doctors	...	...	...	20	1	13	-
Midwives alone	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Midwives calling Doctors	...	...		3	1	-	-
Public Institutions...	...	...		18	2	36	1
No skilled attendance (abortion) ..				6	2	1	-
				<u>50</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>2</u>

Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915. The report for the year 1938 under the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, has already been transmitted to the Central Midwives Board.

The number of Midwives who, during the year, intimated their intention to practise in the district was 11.

Births/

Births. The figures of the births registered in Aberdeen during 1938 are analysed in detail in Chapter IV. of this Report.

The particulars regarding the live-births and still-births occurring during the year are as follows:-

	No. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	No. of Still Births per 1,000 Live Births.
Midwives	410	25	61.
Maternity Hospital -			
(a) In Wards	906	78	86.1
(b) At Home	268	3	11.2
(c) In Ante-Natal Annexe	5	1	200.
Medical Practitioners ...	1,650	62	37.5
Not attended at birth ...	1	-	-
	<u>3,240</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>52.2</u>

The bodies of 41 still-born children or children who died soon after birth were examined for spirochetes. None proved to be syphilitic.

Home Visitation. A record of the number of first visits and re-visits to infants under 1 year of age, to children in the 1-5 years period, and to expectant mothers, is here submitted:-

Infants under one year.				Children one to five years.				Ante-natal Cases.	
First Visits.		Re-Visits.		First Visits.		Re-Visits.		First Visits.	Re-Visits.
Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.	Legit.	Illegit.		
2,620	125	25,626	1,514	1,036	66	10,156	562	349	278
2,745		27,140		1,102		10,718		627	
29,885				11,820					

Aberdeen Mother and Child Welfare Association.

The Local Authority is fully appreciative of the excellent work performed by the Aberdeen Mother and Child Welfare Association which has, for a number of years, given every assistance in furthering the Authority's Scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare. Full details of the work carried out by the Association are given in their Annual Report which is issued separately.

Ante-Natal Consultations. The extent of the ante-natal work undertaken during the year is summarised as follows:-

	Woodend Hosp. Ante-Natal Clinic.	Maternity Hosp. Ante-Natal Annexe.	City Hosp. Ante-Natal Clinic.	Child Welfare Clinics.
Total No. of Attendances...	53	5,985	480+22 ^x +15 ^x	370
Total First Attendances ...	18	1,220	179+14+10	295

x Post-natal cases.
x Not pregnant.

- (a) No. of cases referred to pre-natal ward ... 602
 (b) No. of cases referred to family doctor ... 179
 (c) No. of cases treated at Clinic 931

Post-Natal and Other Consultations. There were 2,367 post-natal consultations during the year, of which 938 were first attendances.

Child Welfare Consultations. The extent of the work performed at the Child Welfare Clinics is summarised as follows:-

- (a) Total number of attendances - (1) Under 1 year of age ... 7,134
 (2) Over 1 year of age ... 3,537
 (b) Number of first attendances - (1) Under 1 year of age ... 2,106
 (2) Over 1 year of age ... 1,584

Special Treatment Centres.

(1) Teeth: The Dental Clinic provided the following services:-

- (a) No. of Attendances - (1) Mothers 371 (305 cases)
 (2) Children 744 (698 cases)

(b) Classified summary of conditions remedied:-

	<u>Extractions.</u>	<u>General</u> <u>Anaesthetics.</u>	<u>Anaesthetic.</u> <u>(Local)</u>	<u>Fillings.</u>
(1) Mothers ...	2,307	363	6	1
(2) Children...	2,699	737	5	-

(2) Eyes: The Ophthalmic Clinic was utilised to the extent of providing treatment for 43 cases of squint.

(3) Ultra-Violet Light Clinic: Children under 5 years of age treated at City Hospital.

Disease.	Cured.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	TOTAL.
Rickets	-	5	3	-	8
Sepsis	-	-	1	-	1
Wasting & Debility	-	5	2	-	7
Bronchitis	-	3	-	-	3
Adenopathy	-	3	1	-	4
Total:	-	16	7	-	23

Day Nursery. The Day Nursery at Charlotte Street undertakes the main work under this heading. The attendances and charges at the Charlotte Street Day Nursery are as follows:-

- (a) Total Number of Attendances (1) Under 1 year - 600
 (2) Over 1 year - 4,951
 Fresh Admissions ... (1) Under 1 year - 22
 (2) Over 1 year - 67

Average Daily Attendance - 20.

(b) The Charges made are as follows:-

- 5d. per day for one child.
 9d. per day for two children.
 1/- per day for three children.

(c) The receipts for the year amounted to £104.

Food/

Food and Milk. During the year, milk was supplied to the following extent:-

<u>MOTHERS:</u>	(1) Nursing	143	169
	(2) Expectant	26	
<u>CHILDREN:</u>	(1) Under 1 year	214	295
	(2) Over 1 year	81	

4,918 Gallons of Milk supplied = £533.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Roboleine and Virol were supplied at cost price or free of charge, where considered necessary, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is referred to in the Sections of this Report dealing with infectious and venereal diseases. The following additional information is submitted:-

Year.	Number of Registered Births.	No. of Notified Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Rate per 1,000 Registered Births.
1938	3,236	82	25.3
Average 1933-37	3,229	95	29.5

Confinement Attended by:-	Case Notified by:-			
	Doctor.	Midwife.	Institution.	Health Visitor.
Doctor ...	12	-	-	5
Midwife ...	2	25	-	5
Mat.Hospital	-	-	1	9
Mat.District	1	-	15	2
Other Instits.	-	-	3	2

Number of cases in which infection was gonococcal -- 3
 Number of cases in which infection was staphylococcal 4
 Number of cases in which infection was B.Xerosis -- 1

Eleven cases were treated in residential institutions; twenty-six as out-patients in other institutions; and forty-five cases were treated at home. In all cases a complete cure was effected.

Maternity Hospital.

1. Pre-Natal Cases:-

(a) Number of cases treated in wards ...	583
(b) Number of deaths	3

2. Abortions:-

Abortions are not now admitted to the Maternity Hospital.

3 and 4. Number of Confinements.

(a) In Wards	968
(b) In District	268

Number of Deaths.

(a) In Wards	6
(b) In District	0

5. Number of Infants born:-

In Wards. In District.

(1) Alive	906	268
(2) Still	78	3

6. Number of deaths of infants within 10 days.

36 4

Summerfield Hospital.

1. Pre-Natal Cases:-

(a) Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	19
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2

2. Abortions:-

(a) Number of cases of abortion	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	0

3. Normal Confinements:-

(a) Total Number	(i) with medical attendance	...	18
	(ii) without " "	...	57
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	0

4. Abnormal or complicated confinements:-

(a) Total number	(i) instrumental deliveries	...	9
	(ii) other deliveries	...	2
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	0

5. Number of Infants born -

(a) Alive	...	...	...	77
(b) Still	...	...	...	9

6. Number of Deaths of Infants within 10 days 2

Maternity Homes (Private):-

1. Pre-Natal Cases:-

(a) Number of cases treated	...	...	...	...	9
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	0

2. Abortions:-

(a) Number of cases of abortion	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	0

3. Normal Confinements:-

(a) Total Number	(i) with medical attendance	...	330
	(ii) without " "	...	0
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	0

4. Abnormal or complicated confinements:-

(a) Total number	(i) instrumental deliveries	..	104
	(ii) other deliveries	...	9
(b) Number of deaths	...	...	0

5. Number of Infants born:-

(a) Alive...	...	...	..	428
(b) Still...	...	...	..	27

6. Number of Deaths of Infants within 10 days 14

Homes for Unmarried Mothers before and after confinement.

Unmarried mothers in their second or subsequent pregnancies are admitted to Loch Street Home, a total of ten being admitted during 1938.

Hospitals for Sick Children.

The Marasmus Ward at the City (Fever) Hospital provides 22 cots for infants suffering chiefly from nutritional disorders. During the year, 127 infants were admitted to this ward, including 'transfers' from other wards in the Hospital.

A ward at Woodend Hospital provides 14 cots for infants suffering mainly from rickets and orthopaedic disabilities. In all, 31 cases were admitted during the year.

Convalescent

Convalescent Homes:

Number of cases treated:-

	<u>Thorn Grove Home.</u>	<u>Loch Street Home.</u>
Mothers	-	11
Children under 1 year ...	124	15
Children over 1 year ...	65	49
	<u>189</u>	<u>75</u>

Average Duration of residence:

Mothers	-	20 days.
Children	98 days.	33 days.

Home Helps:

42 Home Helps were employed in the homes:

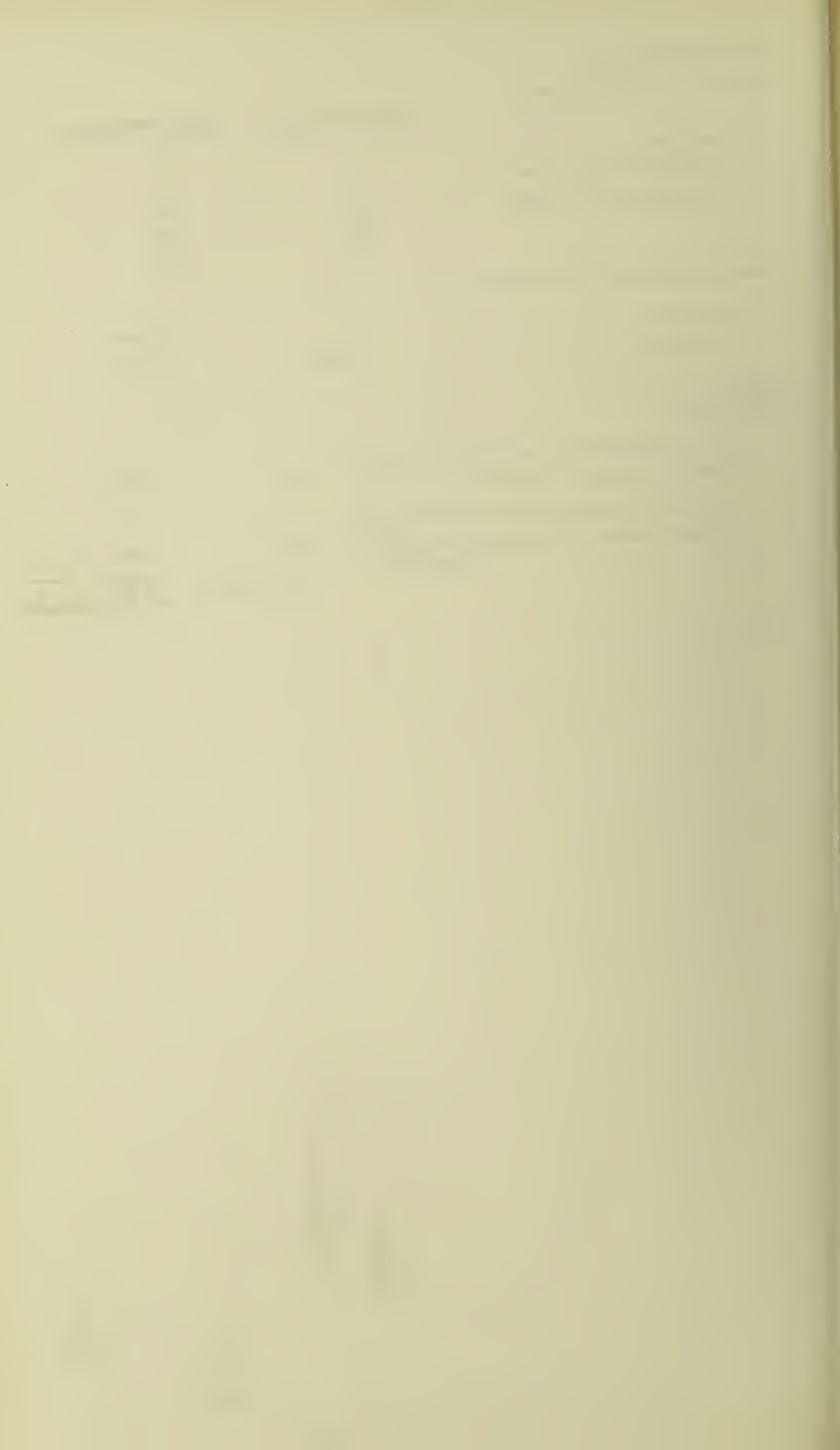
Average period of assistance .. 23 days: Cost £67. 12. 2.

29 Home Helps were employed for washing:

Average number of washings per patient - Cost £21. 4. 6.

4 washings:

Total Cost: £ 88. 16. 8.



VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

The year 1938 saw two notable advances in the history of the Venereal Diseases of the City of Aberdeen. One, of local interest only, was the acquisition of an apparatus for the treatment of certain types of patients by artificial fever. The other, of world-wide importance, was the advent of what has since proved to be the most efficient therapeutic agent ever produced for the treatment of gonorrhoea - a method simple in its application, yet exceedingly effective, and as yet, superior to all others. This was the introduction of the drug known as M. & B. 693 (2-sulphanilyl-amidopyridine), one of the sulphonamide group.

Artificial Fever Treatment - Electropyrotherapy.

"The human organism has made use of fever from time immemorial as one of its great defence reactions against diseaseMedicine did not begin to grasp the value of fever until the end of the nineteenth century."

- Neymann.

The beneficial effects of heat in the treatment of various types of disease was known to the ancients several thousands of years ago, though it must be admitted that it was employed on a purely empirical basis. During the past three hundred years, the Japanese have taken advantage of the curative effects of immersion in certain natural hot springs. It was only towards the end of the last century, however, that artificial fever received attention in terms of scientific investigation, while the development of our modern devices by which fever is produced by electro-magnetism is only a matter of the past dozen years or so.

Fever is one of the methods by which nature attempts to overcome infection. The onset of fever, or pyrexia, sets in motion various factors. The nature of these processes is not yet fully understood, but, apart altogether from the action of heat itself in helping to kill an infection, other agents of a biological character are brought into play, and all together assist in bringing about recovery.

Actually, there are various ways by which fever may be produced artificially. Some are more effective, and some more dangerous than others. It seems to matter little what method be adopted, provided the requisite degree of temperature is attained. One inoculation with malaria is commonly used, but it has an element of danger - though less than the disease for which it is applied - and it is not always available when needed, or always constant in its action. Naturally, any method which combines efficiency with a maximum amount of safety and which is always at hand to be used when required, is the method of choice; and modern electrical appliances fulfil these requirements to a reasonably satisfactory degree.

While fever therapy is now known to exert beneficial action in many diseased states, the greatest successes have been obtained in the treatment of the venereal infections of syphilis and gonorrhoea. It has been particularly useful in combating that tragedy which overcomes so many syphilitics - the condition known as general paralysis of the insane. But other types of syphilis and the disabling complications of gonorrhoea are also greatly improved if not cured.

The apparatus purchased by the Town Council - an inductotherm which acts by electro-magnetism - is housed in Woodend Hospital where it is in daily use in the treatment of cases of venereal infection, mostly, as yet, instances of general paralysis of the insane, as these are the most urgent. It is available for either sex, and its use will not necessarily be restricted to cases of venereal disease, but it will be employed in the treatment of any other type, i.e., non-venereal, which may benefit from electro-pyrexia. A trained nurse-technician has been appointed, whose duty is to carry out the technique of actual treatment. Already, there is proof of the fact that the installation of the inductotherm has been fully justified, and it is hoped that, among other successes, a certain number of individuals will be saved from the stigma of certification as insane. There is little doubt but that fever therapy will yet/

yet be more extensively used. In syphilis at least, the use of the inducto-therm makes it possible to combine pyrexial therapy with chemotherapy. With malaria as the pyrexial agent, this cannot be carried out, and fever and drug treatment are given at separate times. The effect of each form of treatment is about equally good, but there are theoretical considerations which suggest that even better results would accrue from a combination of the two. Such combined therapy is now being investigated.

Chemotherapy of Gonorrhoea - M. & B. 693.

The sulphonamides first came into prominence as chemotherapeutic agents in gonorrhoea when Dees and Colston, in 1937, reported successful results using sulphamylamide, the parent substance of this group of drugs. Then a derivative known as Uleron was found to be more effective, especially in the hands of German workers, in whose country it was evolved, as was also the original form known as Prontosil. Then, in June 1938, Lloyd and his co-workers in London issued a preliminary report on the use of another derivative, a British preparation known as M. & B. 693. This was followed in August 1938 by a similar report from the Aberdeen Venereal Diseases Department. Further publications of greater detail and covering large numbers of cases were later produced by Batchelor et al., Lloyd et al., Marinkovitch, McGregor-Robertson, and Prebble, and a fuller report was prepared for publication by the staff of the Aberdeen Clinic towards the end of 1938. While some differences of opinion exist with regard to certain details of treatment, all are agreed that M. & B. 693 takes the premier place in the treatment of gonorrhoea, being definitely superior to all other preparations yet evolved, and producing results truly remarkable.

It is not intended here to enter into questions of technique of treatment, toxicity, and so forth. The optimum method of using the drug has still to be decided upon. This and other points have yet to be settled in the light of further knowledge. For example, there is the question as to whether M. & B. 693 should be administered alone, in the male, or whether it should be accompanied by urethral lavage. The Aberdeen opinion is that lavage is unnecessary, but there are those who do not share this view. The future may prove them to be right.

It is probably quite safe to assert that the rate of cure with M. & B. 693 is at least ninety per cent. - a very high figure and the highest among sulphonamides, and that this cure is effected in a matter of days - well within a week, sometimes in two or three days. Apart from this, the drug has one great advantage over other members of its group. Gonorrhoea is a serious disease because of its complications. With the other sulphonamides, it is advisable, in order to obtain maximum efficiency, to delay administration until the disease has been established for seven to ten days, so as to permit immunity to develop. But, among other objections, this allows the patient to drift too near the danger zone of complications. Now, M. & B. 693 is equally effective at any stage of infection, early or late; there is no need to wait for immunity to become established, and, where it is given within the first week of gonorrhoea, the risks of complications are practically negligible. There is, of course, the odd case who will not respond to treatment and who may develop further trouble, but it will probably be impossible to evolve any single method of treatment for any disease which is one hundred per cent. infallible. The protection against extension of infection is, therefore, of paramount importance, and is one of the great attributes of M. & B. 693 when administered at an early stage of gonorrhoea.

The speed with which M. & B. 693 acts, together with the practically certain prospect of cure, make former methods of treatment appear ridiculously slow and inefficient by comparison. Of great importance, too, is the time saved to the patient. The dramatic effect in that blinding disease of infants, gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum, the swiftness of action in vulvo-vaginitis of girls, and the rapidity of cure in adults, in all but a scanty number, and all by the mere swallowing of some tablets, almost reduces gonorrhoea to the level of a minor ailment. But there are also the pitfalls. On account of the/

the relative ease with which infection is now overcome, there is a tendency to an increase in the defaulting rates among patients attending Clinics. Then there is still the need, perhaps more urgent than before, of ensuring, by adequate observation and tests, that patients are really cured and not permitted to go about as gonococcus carriers. Finally, there remains the fact that M. & B. 693, among other sulphonamides, has certain toxic effects, and that, though comparatively safe, its administration calls for care and supervision.

During 1938, 1,068 new cases from all areas (including those within the Joint Scheme and Outside Areas) attended for treatment at the Treatment Centres, which are situated at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Out-patient Department and at the Aberdeen City Hospital. Of these, 695 were cases from the City of Aberdeen. In the 1933-37 quinquennium, the average annual number of new cases was 1,085 including 764 City cases.

In addition to the 1,068 new cases in 1938, 1,283 cases who had not completed their treatment, were carried forward from the previous year. A total of 40 cases, who had been previously removed from the register, returned for treatment or observation during 1938. During the year, therefore, 2,391 cases were under treatment, as compared with 2,330 in the preceding year.

The accompanying charts and table indicate the general trend of the occurrence of venereal infections in the area, and also show the incidence in the City of Aberdeen alone.

Incidence of Venereal Diseases in the City of Aberdeen and in Other Areas:
Years 1918-1938.

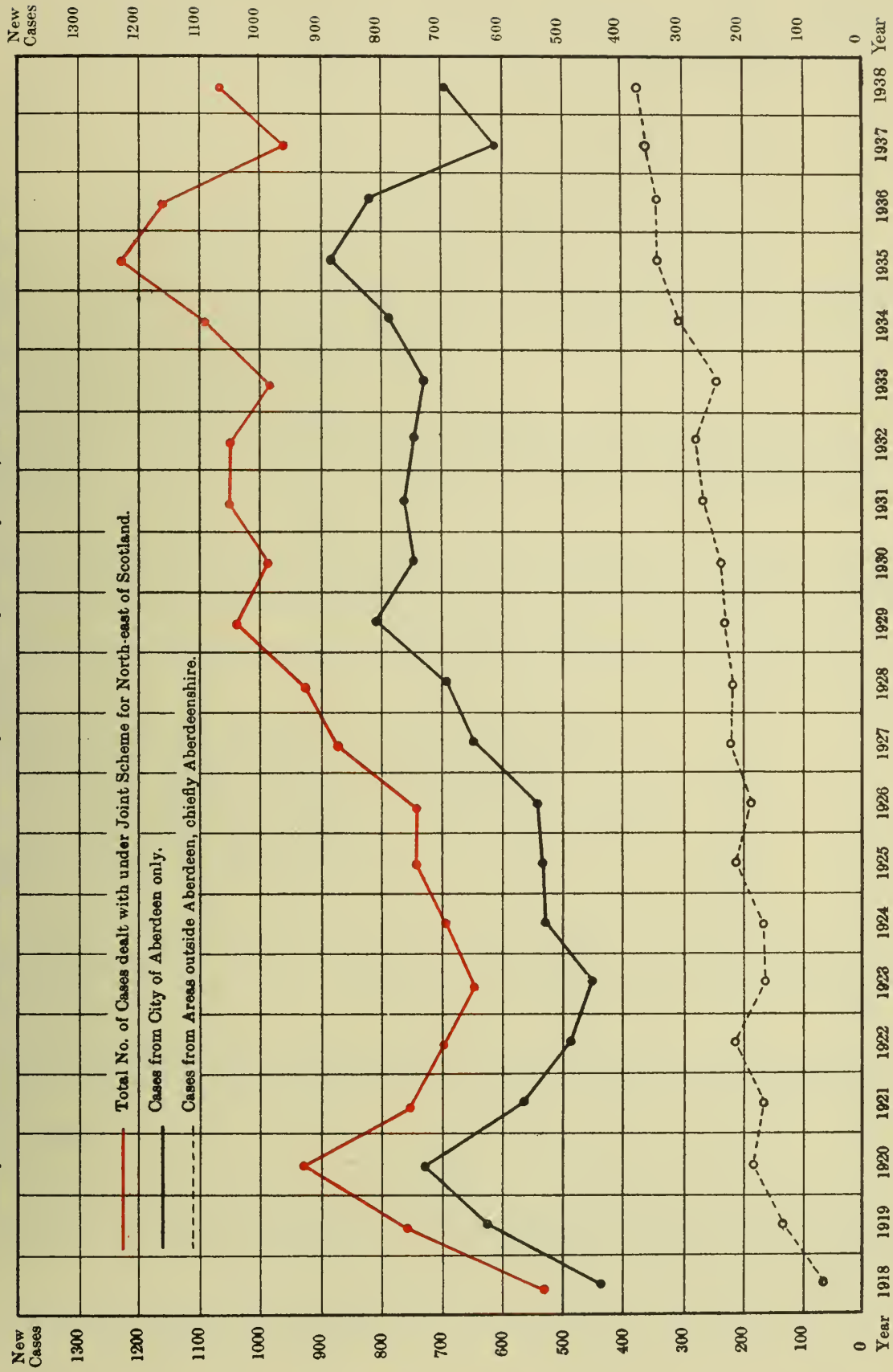
Year.	Total No. of Cases.	Aberdeen City.	Other Areas.
1918	516	145	71
1919	757	621	136
1920	919	757	132
1921	744	572	172
1922	699	491	208
1923	634	468	166
1924	693	528	165
1925	738	534	204
1926	737	542	195
1927	872	649	223
1928	910	693	217
1929	1037	802	235
1930	986	745	241
1931	1040	769	271
1932	1042	754	288
1933	979	731	248
1934	1091	790	301
1935	1226	880	346
1936	1164	814	350
1937	967	606	361
1938	1068	695	373

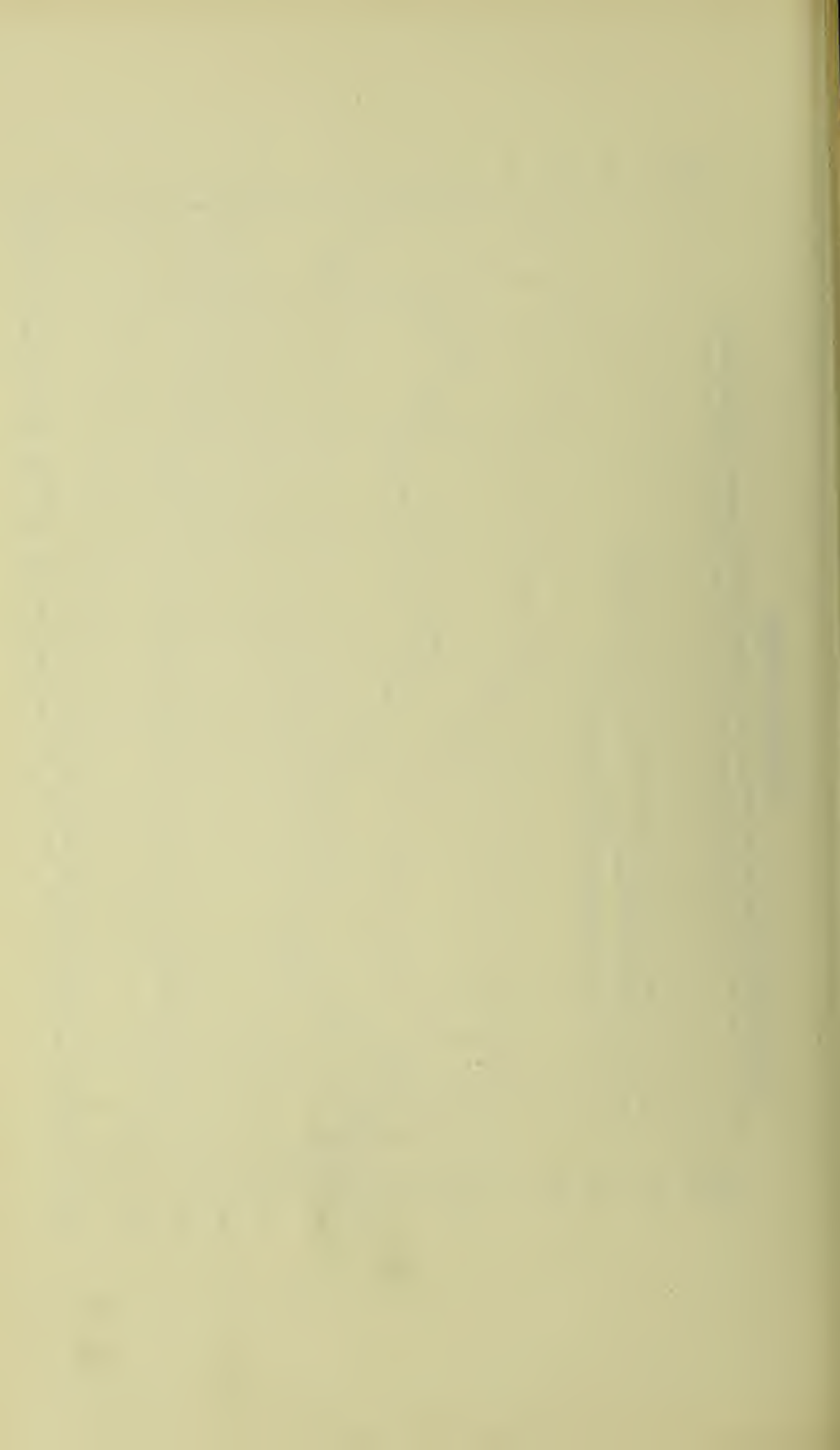
Appendix Table X. shows the total new cases dealt with at the two Treatment Centres.

The following table gives the new cases of venereal infections arranged in selected age-groups. In 1938, 138 or 13 per cent. of the new cases were diagnosed to be not suffering from venereal disease and are excluded from this table.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Yearly Numbers of New Cases at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and City Hospital Treatment Centres.





New Cases of Venereal Infections according to Age.

(All Areas)

Age.	x Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Chancre		Non-specific		Total.		Congenital Syphilis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
1 - 5 years	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	8	3	4
5 - 15 "	4	8	-	2	-	-	2	7	6	17	4	8
15 - 25 "	35	27	121	29	3	-	41	39	200	95	5	3
25 years and up.	100	68	287	39	5	-	71	27	463	134	3	7
Total	142	111	408	74	8	-	114	73	672	258	15	26

x Includes cases of Congenital Syphilis.

Attendances for Treatment.

As will be seen from Table XI. in Appendix, the total number of attendances of cases from all areas at both Centres during 1938 was 37,612, as against 47,712 in 1937 and an average of 50,029 for the quinquennium 1933-1937.

As regards the City of Aberdeen alone, the number of attendances during 1938 was also less than in preceding years, being 31,451 in 1938 as compared with 41,674 in 1937 and an average of 43,736 for the quinquennium 1933-1937.

The following details show the number of defaulters and dismissals during 1938:-

Number of cases who ceased to attend the centre -

(a) before completing course of treatment 78

(b) after completing course of treatment, but before
final tests as to cure 60

Number of cases discharged cured 634

772

It may be noted that the 634 cases discharged cured represent 82 per cent. of the above total of 772. Defaulters numbering 138 form only 18 per cent. of the total.

In Scotland in 1937 - the last year for which complete statistics are available - no fewer than 4,098 cases, or 4.3 per cent., were defaulters.

In-Patients:

Appendix Table XII. shows the number of cases dealt with in hospital.

During the year, 163 cases from all areas were admitted for in-patient treatment. The average number admitted during the 1933-37 quinquennium was 125.

A total of 70 cases was admitted from the City as compared with an average of 52 in the preceding quinquennium.

Laboratory Examinations.

The total examinations carried out under the Joint Scheme during 1938 was 28,579, as compared with 21,910 in 1937.

The/

The bodies of 41 still-born children, or of children who had died soon after birth, were examined for spirochetes. None proved to be syphilitic.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total cases reported during 1938 was 82, as against an average annual number of 79 during the preceding ten years. In 1938, the infection was proved to be gonococcal in 3 cases.

BLIND PERSONS SERVICES.

In terms of Section 2(1) of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, a Scheme was drawn up by the Town Council and approved by the Department of Health on 31st January, 1935. The functions of the Council under the Blind Persons Act, 1920 (other than those relating to technical education) are carried out by the Public Health Committee of the Council, subject to the provisions of the Administrative Scheme under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, drawn up by the Council.

In this connection, the following statement, with particulars relating to the year ended 31st March, 1939, shows the arrangements made in terms of the approved Scheme. This annual period is that adopted by the Department of Health for statistical purposes.

Children below five years of age:

In the case of any such children whose natural guardians are incapable of properly undertaking their care, the Council has agreed to arrange, where necessary or desirable, for their admission to the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Edinburgh, or other similar Institution, on terms to be arranged with the Institution, or for their boarding out with suitable guardians.

There was one certified blind child in this age group at 31st March, 1939. This child is also mentally defective.

Maintenance during Technical Education:

The Council has arranged to pay a maintenance allowance of 15s. to 36s. per week in respect of each blind person undergoing a course of technical training in the Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind.

At 31st March, 1939, 12 persons - 9 males and 3 females - were receiving assistance towards their maintenance during the period of technical training in the Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind.

Workshop Employment:

The Council has arranged to make a contribution of £40 per annum to the Asylum for the Blind in respect of each trained blind person employed in the workshops of the Institution, and has arranged to pay £20 per annum in respect of each pensioner formerly employed at the Asylum.

The number of persons employed in the Aberdeen Blind Asylum Workshops was 56 - 41 males and 15 females. In addition, two female blind persons are employed at Craigmillar, one as a telephone operator, and the other is attached to the workshops.

The number of pensioners - blind persons formerly employed at the Asylum - was 11 - 7 males and 4 females.

Home Workers:

The Council has arranged for the employment of approved blind persons under the Scheme of Assistance to Home Workers approved by the Council and carried on by the Aberdeen Town and County Association for Teaching the Blind at their Homes, and has agreed to make a contribution to the Association at a rate of £8 per annum in respect of each blind person so employed.

Of the 7 persons employed outwith the Blind Asylum at 1st April, 1939, 1 was employed under the Aberdeen Home Workers' Scheme and 1 under the Edinburgh Scheme. The occupations are as follows:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Basket Maker	1 (HW)	-
Hawker	1	-
Masseur	1	-
Pianist, etc.	2 (1 HW)	1
Teacher (Home)	1	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Profession/</u>		

Profession or Business.

The Council has agreed to grant assistance to approved blind persons towards setting them up in a profession or business, the amount of such assistance to be determined in accordance with the special circumstances in each case, by agreement, or after consultation with the Asylum or Association.

No application for assistance was received during the year under review.

Home Teaching, etc.

The Council has arranged with the Association for the care and assistance of blind persons outwith Institutions for the Blind, including the provision of home teaching, instruction in simple occupations, and visitations. In respect of the provision of these services, the Council has agreed to make a contribution to the Association not exceeding £1. 8/- per head of the blind persons on the roll of the Association ordinarily resident in the burgh. This rate will be reviewed annually.

This contribution is made on condition that no person shall be employed as a home teacher unless he or she has gained, or gains within two years of the date of his or her appointment, the Home Teaching Certificate of the College of Teachers of the Blind.

The number of blind persons on the roll of the Association at 31st March, 1939, was 226.

Registration:

The Council has set up and will maintain a register of blind persons ordinarily resident in the Burgh.

Register of the Blind as at 1st April, 1939.

Numbers according to Different Age-Groups of all Blind Persons on the Register.

0-2		3-4		5-15		16-17		18-29		30-39		40-49		50-69		70+		Total		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
-	-	1	4	2	2	-	22	12	13	20	20	14	63	62	36	50	160	161	321	

Certification:

The Council, in August, 1931, set up a Regional Blind Persons Clinic for the City of Aberdeen and the Counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine. Sub-clinics now function in Banffshire, Orkney and Shetland. The examinations at the central clinic are made by two ophthalmic surgeons; at the sub-clinics only one ophthalmic surgeon is in attendance. Those who are unable to attend personally at the clinic on account of physical reasons, are visited at their homes by one of the ophthalmic surgeons.

The Work of the Regional Clinic:

During the year ended 31st March, 1939, there were examined for the first time, a total of 73 persons - 50 at the clinic and 23 at home. In addition, 31 persons underwent re-examination, making a total of 104 cases examined.

The details of these examinations are as follows:-

	<u>No. examined for first time.</u>		<u>Re-examinations.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	<u>At Clinic.</u>	<u>Domiciliary.</u>		
City of Aberdeen ...	39	11	24	74
County of Aberdeen...	11	12	6	29
County of Kincardine	-	-	1	1
	<u>50</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>104</u>

Of the 73 applicants examined, 39, or 53 per cent., were certified blind within the meaning of the Act, including 25 cases belonging to the City of Aberdeen.

Since the inauguration of the Clinic, 877 first examinations, and 222 re-examinations have been carried out. The numbers for examination have gradually diminished, so that it is no longer necessary to hold the clinic weekly, as was first arranged.

The cost of the Clinic is apportioned amongst the three local authorities according to the numbers attending from each area.

National Services:

(1) Printing of Music and Literature.

The Council has agreed to make a contribution of £11. 10. 6. per annum to the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh.

(2) Home Teachers' Examination.

The Council has agreed to make a contribution to the College of Teachers of the Blind, London, of 10s. in respect of each person in the Burgh making application to undergo the Home Teachers' Examination of the College.

(3) Circulation of Music and Literature.

The Council has agreed to make an annual grant of not less than £5 to the National Library for the Blind, London.

Domiciliary Assistance:

In accordance with the provisions of the Blind Persons Act, 1938, certain cases were reviewed and adjustments made where necessary.

On 1st July, 1938, the Town Council had under consideration the question of increasing the allowances to necessitous blind persons in view of the increase in the cost of living. The Scheme was amended to the following effect

Amount of Allowances under Blind Persons Scheme.

			Present Allowances.	Proposed Allowances.
Single Persons, 21 years of age and over, living alone or in lodgings	...	...	£1. 5. 0.	£1. 6. 6.
Blind married couple	...	...	2. 0. 0.	2. 2. 0.
Blind wife of sighted man	...	...	0. 12. 0.	0. 13. 0.
Blind husband with sighted wife	...	...	1. 16. 0.	1. 18. 0.
Single blind person living with parents or relatives and unfit for training or employment -				
	Age 16-18 years		0. 15. 0.	0. 16. 0.
	" 18 years & over		1. 0. 0.	1. 1. 0.

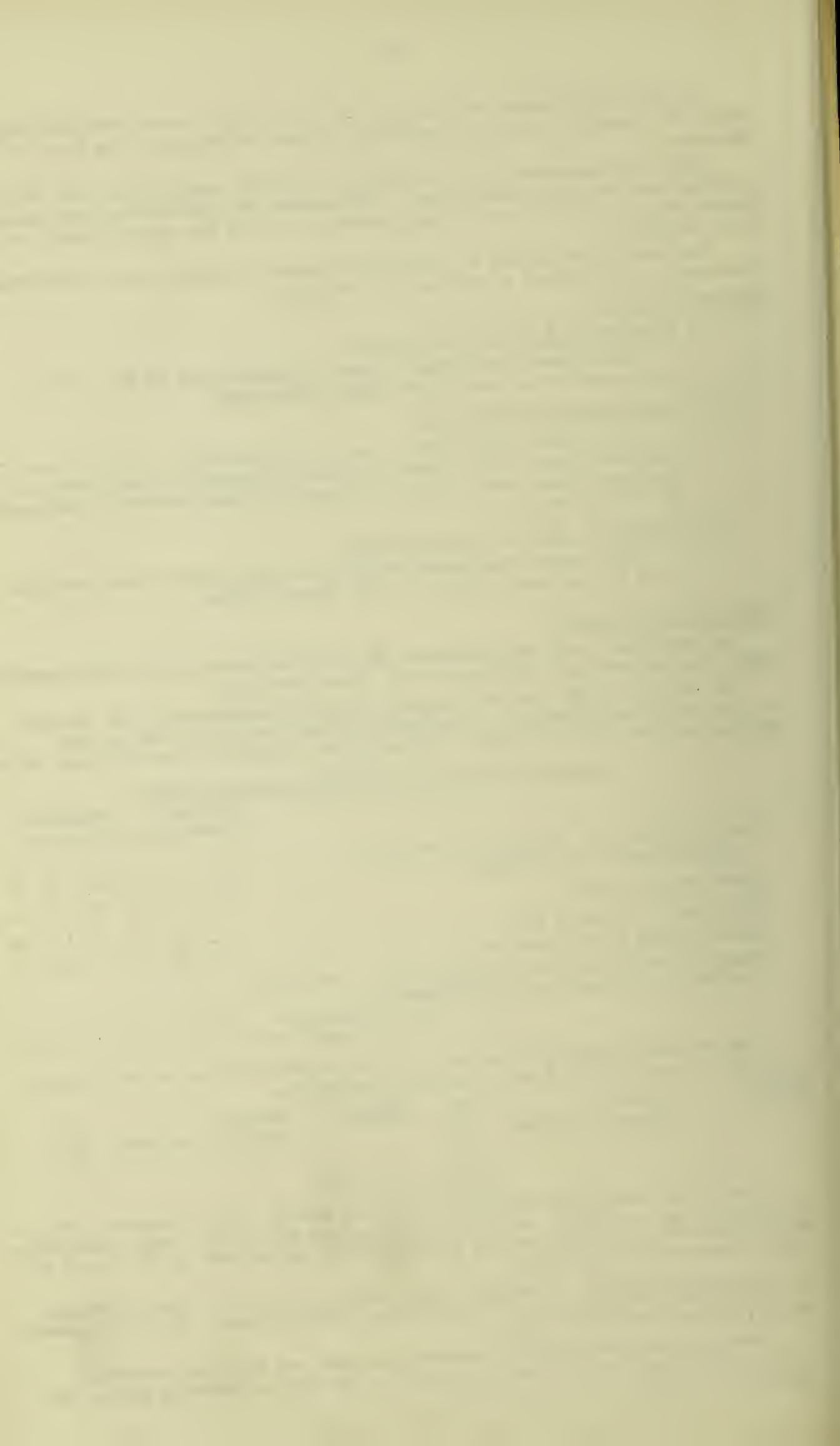
The following summary gives the state as regards marriage of those blind persons who are in receipt of domiciliary assistance:-

<u>Males:</u>	Married	...	35	<u>Females:</u>	Married	...	12
	Single or widowed		26		Single or widowed		69
			<u>61</u>				<u>81</u>
			Total				142.

During the week ended 4th April, 1939, the weekly cost in respect of the 142 domiciliary recipients, as detailed above, was £95. 4. 6. This expenditure may be regarded as normal, and the present annual expenditure may be stated as being, approximately, £5,000.

As regards medical attendance, the Council appointed Dr. John H. Stephen to give medical attention to sick necessitous blind persons. This arrangement has worked most satisfactorily.

Arrangements have been made whereby medicines are supplied on special prescription forms, these forms being sent to the Central Checking Bureau for purposes of pricing.



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Kingseat Mental Hospital:

Under the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the administration of the Kingseat Mental Hospital was transferred to the Public Health Committee of the Town Council.

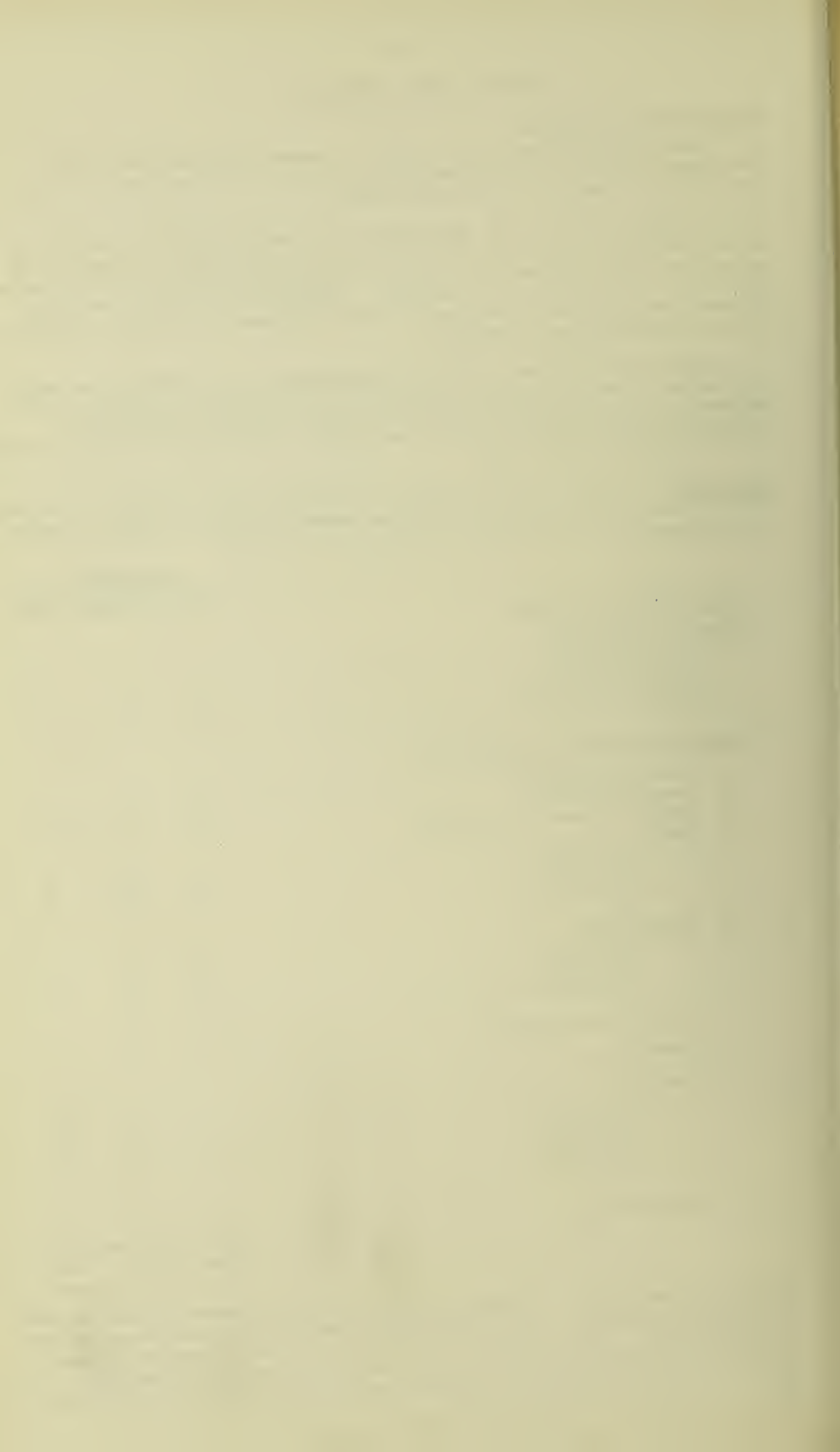
On 31st December, 1938, there were on the Register 398 male and 316 female inmates - a total of 714 certified patients, being an increase of 18 males and 1 female as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, viz:- 380 males and 315 females. Of these 714 certified patients, 22 were Service patients, the cost of whose maintenance, as private patients, is met by the Ministry of Pensions.

Table XIII. in Appendix shows the admissions, re-admissions, discharges and deaths of certified patients during the year ended 31st December, 1938. Information as to the admission, re-admission, discharges and deaths of certified patients from the date of the opening of the Hospital until the end of 1938 is given in Table XIV.

Admissions. A total of 118 patients was admitted under certificate - 64 males and 54 females. The following statement shows the types of mental disorder in the admissions of certified patients during the year.

<u>Form of Mental Disorder.</u>	<u>Admissions.</u>		
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
<u>Idiocy or Imbecility.</u>			
(a) With Epilepsy	3	0	3
(b) Without Epilepsy	1	1	2
(c) Moral	0	0	0
<u>Insanity occurring in later life:</u>			
1. Epileptic Insanity	2	1	3
2. General Paralysis	8	0	8
3. Infect. Exhaustion Psychosis	9	4	13
4. Mania:			
(a) Simple	1	2	3
(b) Acute	2	5	7
(c) Chronic	0	0	0
5. Melancholia:			
(a) Simple	1	2	3
(b) Acute	5	9	14
(c) Chronic	1	0	1
6. Alternating Insanity	0	0	0
7. Paranoia	2	1	3
8. Dementia -			
(a) Praecox	16	13	29
(b) Senile	9	13	22
(c) Organic	2	0	2
(d) Alcoholic	2	0	2
9. Paraphrenia	0	3	3
	64	54	118

Sixteen of these cases had at some previous time been inmates of this or some other Mental Hospital. In 23 cases heredity was a predisposing cause of the mental disorder. In 11 patients, congenital mental deficiency was present, together with some form of associated psychosis. Alcohol was the causal factor of mental disorder in 9 patients, while syphilis was the causal factor in/



in 8 cases. Unfortunately, almost 50 per cent. of the admissions had been ill for at least a year prior to admission, and many of these for much longer; a very large proportion were suffering from chronic forms of psychosis. Thirteen patients died within a week of admission.

Discharges: A total of 40 patients was discharged. Of these, 31 had recovered -- 16 males and 15 females -- giving a recovery rate, calculated on the number of admissions for the year, of 26 per cent. Nine patients were discharged unrecovered, 5 of whom had improved.

Deaths: In all, 59 certified patients died, giving a percentage of 8.3 on the average number resident during the year.

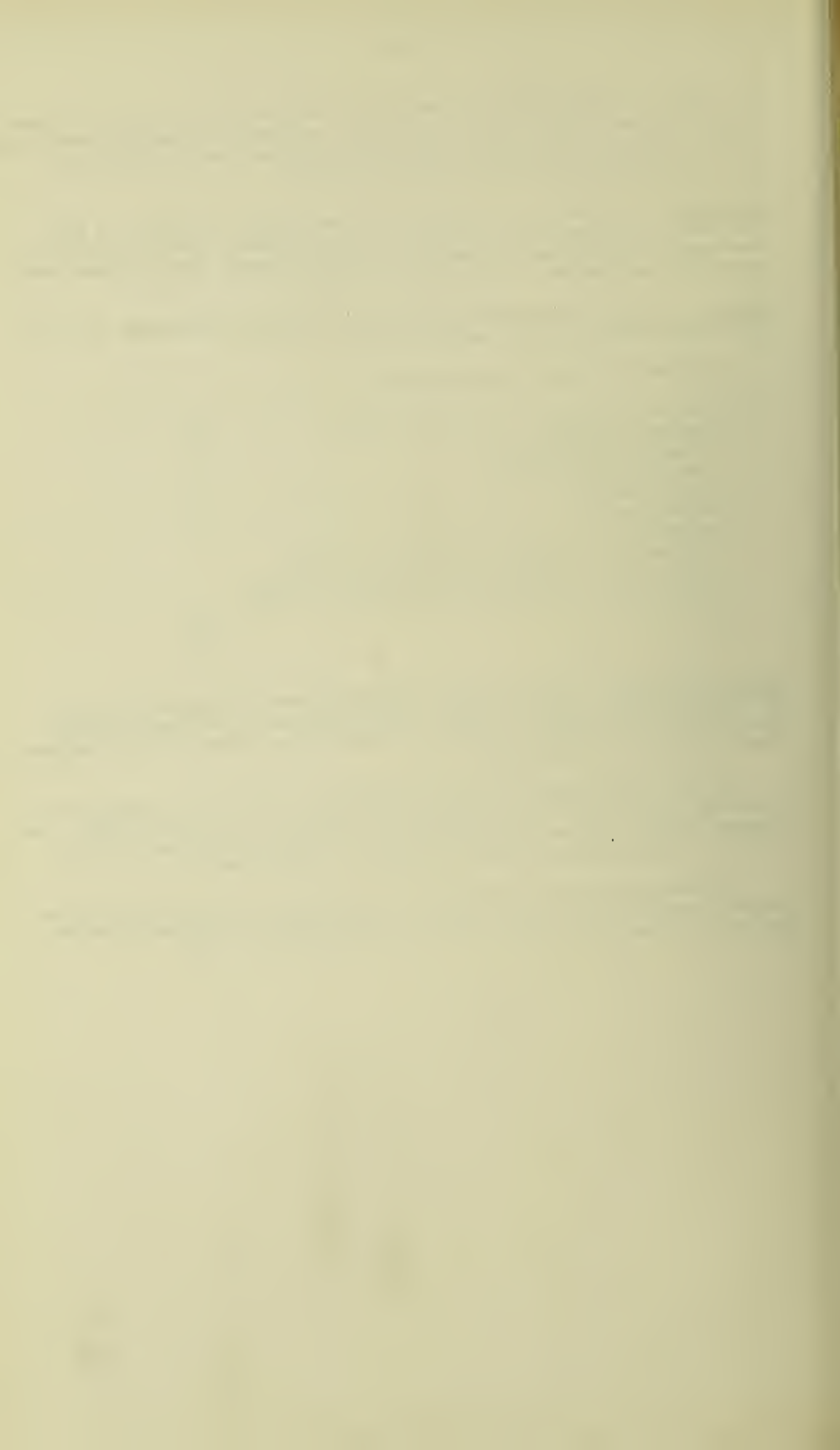
The causes of death were as follows:-

Disease of the heart and blood vessels	35
General Paralysis	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6
Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	2
Acute Bronchitis	2
Potts Disease	2
Exhaustion from Acute Psychosis	2
Encephalitis Lethargica, Carcinoma of Liver, Chronic Sub Dural Haemorrhage, Cerebral Tumour,	
Gastric ulcer, Generalised Tuberculosis .. 1 each	6
	<u>59</u>

Voluntary Patients: At the end of 1938 there were 22 Voluntary Patients in residence, 2 more than in 1937. During the year, 9 Voluntary Patients were admitted and 11 were discharged, of whom 6 were recovered and 3 improved. Three Voluntary Patients died.

Dr. M.A. Collins paid a visit of inspection to the Service Patients in this Hospital on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions, on 13th June, 1938. As a result of his visit he expressed himself as being very pleased with the Institution generally and with the treatment of these patients.

The statutory visits to Kingseat by His Majesty's Commissioners of the General Board of Control were made by Dr. Kate Fraser on 22nd and 23rd May and by Dr. Aidan G.W. Thomson on 11th and 12th October, 1938.



OUTDOOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

Domiciliary medical services are provided for the statutory poor through five part-time medical officers, each of whom has a special district allocated to him.

The following table shows the number of sick poor treated during each quarter of the year:-

CITY of ABERDEEN - OUTDOOR MEDICAL RELIEF - Year 1938.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
No. of Sick Poor Under attendance during Quarter	1,361	825	1,009	908
No. of Visits... ..	1,329	1,023	804	1,196
No. of Consultations..	2,355	1,486	1,442	1,984

The number of consultations and visits made during the past five years is shown hereunder:-

			<u>Visits.</u>	<u>Consultations.</u>
1934	...	...	2,660	4,642
1935	...	...	4,730	6,521
1936	...	...	4,350	7,042
1937	...	...	4,347	7,590
1938	...	...	4,352	7,267

As compared with the previous year, while the number of consultations in 1938 has shown a decrease, the number of visits is practically the same.

PORT SANITARY SERVICES.

Trade and Shipping.

The following table gives the amount of shipping entering the Port during 1938, differentiated as between foreign and coastwise:-

			Number of Vessels.	Tonnage of Vessels.
Foreign	Trading		339	309,488
	Fishing		1,068	95,294
Total Foreign	...	...	1,407	404,782
Coastwise	Trading		2,244	759,681
	Fishing		19,646	1,387,315
Total Coastwise	...	...	21,890	2,146,996
Total Foreign and Coastwise	...	...	23,297	2,551,778

The total foreign and coastwise shipping entering the Port during the year was 23,297 vessels, of which 1,407 were foreign. The total tonnage of all vessels was 2,551,778, of which 404,782 was foreign.

Medical Inspection of Shipping.

Visits were paid as usual to ships on arrival from foreign ports to ascertain the condition of the health of the crew.

Four seamen - 1 suffering from pneumonia, 1 from erysipelas and 2 from scabies - were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals for treatment. The necessary disinfection was carried out in each case.

Rat Destruction: Precautions against Plague and Infective Jaundice.

Trapping of rats within the area of the Harbour Commissioners is regularly carried out, and the rats are submitted to laboratory examination for plague and infective jaundice.

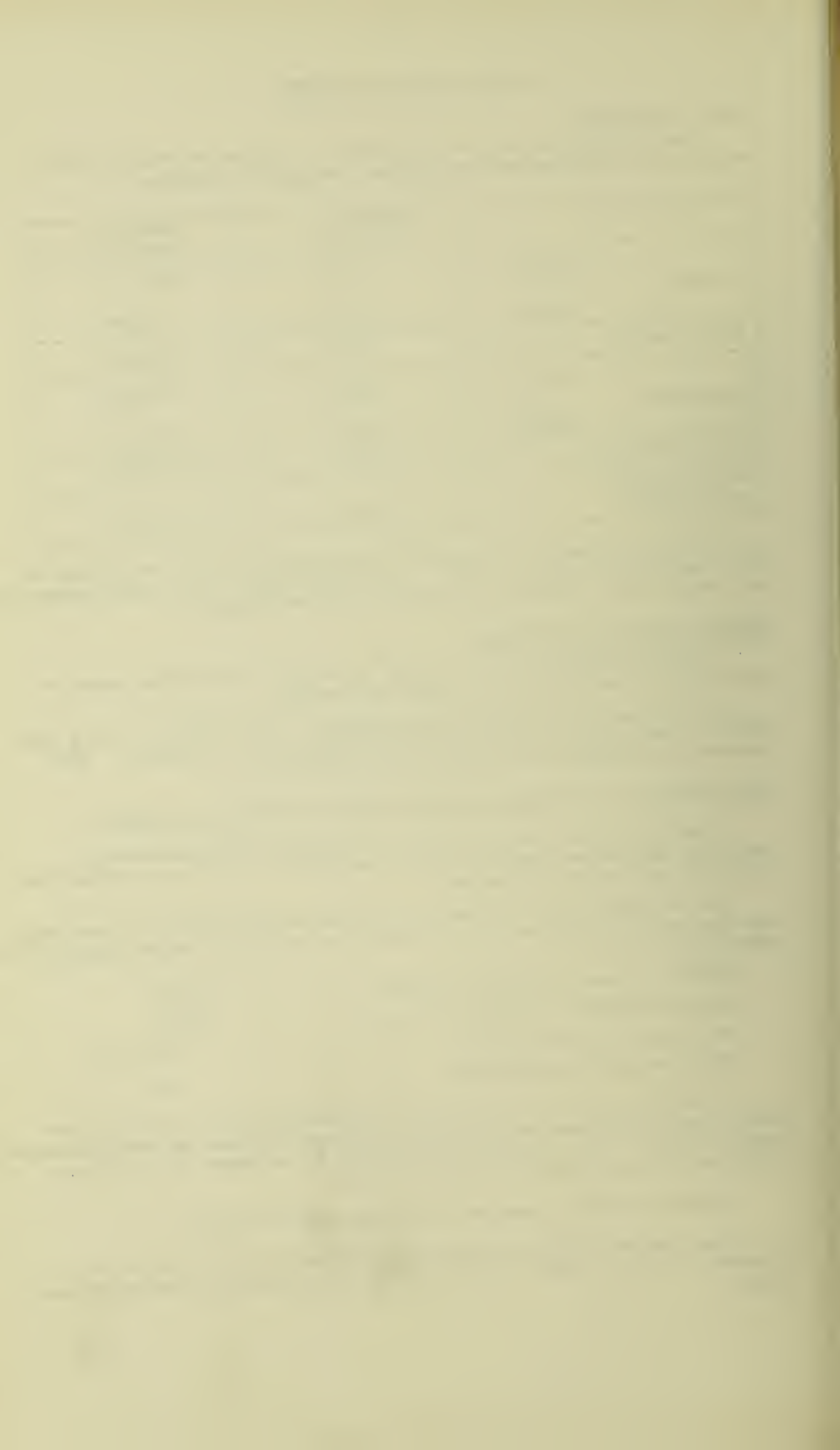
The following measure of work on rat destruction carried out throughout the City by the two whole-time rat-catchers of the Public Health Department is submitted:-

Number of pieces of poison bait laid	...	...	130,503
Number of pieces of poison bait eaten	...	...	29,747
Dry Poison bait (mice) laid	...	...	187 baits.
Dry Poison bait (mice) eaten	...	...	29 "

In addition, liquid poison in the form of Red Squill, was sold by the Public Health Department to occupiers of business premises and dwelling-houses within the City. The quantity sold amounted to approximately 19 gallons, sufficient for the making up of 36,180 baits.

No ships arrived in Aberdeen from plague-infected ports.

Under the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland) 1933, 171 ships were inspected during the year. Twelve Deratisation Exemption Certificates were issued.



LABORATORY SERVICES.

The aim of the Department is to provide laboratory facilities for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

The following statement gives in detail the number and results of examinations for the City of Aberdeen (including City Hospital and Woodend Hospital) during the year 1938.

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
<u>Diphtheria:</u>				
Throat, nose and ear swabs	2,623	13,673	16,296	16,296
<u>Tuberculosis:</u>				
Sputum	829	2,080	2,909	
Faeces	0	9	9	
Urines	2	99	101	
Chest pus and fluids	3	76	79	
Other pus and fluids	3	65	68	
Cerebrospinal fluids	14	50	64	
Miscellaneous	0	2	<u>2</u>	3,232
<u>Typhoid Fever:</u>				
Blood cultures	3	63	66	
Widals	1	262	263	
Faeces	17	56	73	
Urines	6	50	56	
Miscellaneous	2	1	<u>3</u>	461
<u>Paratyphoid Fever:</u>				
Blood cultures	5	2	7	
Widals	7	167	174	
Faeces	22	16	38	
Urines	4	19	<u>23</u>	242
<u>Bacillary Dysentery:</u>				
Faeces	666	1,285	1,951	1,951
<u>Food Poisoning:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	2	0	2	
Faeces	54	32	86	
Food stuffs	0	1	1	
Miscellaneous	0	1	<u>1</u>	90
<u>Puerperal Fever:</u>				
Blood cultures	33	120	153	
Pus	103	28	<u>131</u>	284
<u>Undulant Fever:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	18	164	182	182
<u>Weil's Disease:</u>				
Blood agglutinations	35	58	93	
Urines	1	8	<u>9</u>	102
			Carry forward:	22,840
<u>Venereal/</u>				

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand</u> <u>Total.</u>
	Brought forward:			22,840
<u>Venereal Diseases:</u>				
Wassermann Reactions(Bloods and C.S. Fluids)	1,260	5,581	6,841	
Kahn Tests	1,303	5,322	6,625	
Gonococcal smears	675	4,330	5,005	
Serum for spirochetes	4	6	10	
Gonococcal complement fixation tests	51	285	<u>336</u>	18,817
<u>Biochemical Examinations:</u>				
Blood sugars			285	
Blood ureas			763	
Urine sugars			178	
Urine ureas			311	
Faeces for blood			682	
Van den Bergh test			127	
Icteric Index			129	
Blood cholesterol			10	
Test meals			412	
Urine for bile			21	
Blood calcium			8	
Blood for sedimentation rate			57	
Blood for sulphaemoglobin			24	
Faeces for fat			20	
Blood uric acid			5	
Human milk for fat			6	
Acetone bodies			87	
Bloods for M. & B. 693			17	
Urines for M. & B. 693			12	
Miscellaneous			<u>43</u>	3,197
<u>Chemical Examinations:</u>				
Paint samples			12	
Soap samples			<u>1</u>	13
<u>Water, Food and Drug Samples:</u>				
Bacteriological examination of waters			297	
Chemical examination of waters			16	
Swimming Bath waters			186	
Bacteriological examination of milks			64	
Milks for fat only			7	
Milks for organisms			<u>1</u>	571
<u>General Examinations:</u>				
Blood counts			1,127	
Differential cell counts			431	
Blood cultures (various)			379	
Faeces for organisms			5	
Faeces for protozoa			12	
Malaria	4	5	9	
Histological specimens			100	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	145	155	
Sputum for organisms			125	
Sputum for typing of pneumococci (direct examination)			172	
Chest pus and fluids for organisms			129	
Other pus and fluids for organisms			716	
Throat/			<u>3,360</u>	45,438
	Carry forward.			

	<u>Positive.</u>	<u>Negative.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Grand Total.</u>
		Brought forward:		45,438
<u>General Examinations (Contd.):</u>		B/F	3,360	
Throat, nose and ear swabs for organisms			3,114	
Eye swabs for organisms			140	
Teeth for organisms			7	
Cerebrospinal fluids (not tuberculous)			325	
Urines for pathological examination			4,333	
Urines for bacteriological examination			686	
Vaccines			80	
Autopsies			22	
Blood grouping			72	
Cervical swabs			210	
Blood for antihaemolysin units			242	
Blood for infectious mononucleosis			13	
Typing of strains of Str.haemolyticus			36	
Seminal fluids			14	
Miscellaneous			33	12,687

Animal Inoculation:

Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for tubercle bacilli	422	
Guinea pigs inoculated with human material for tubercle bacilli	192	
Guinea pigs inoculated with milk deposit for Br. abortus	1	
Guinea pigs inoculated with human material for Br. abortus	2	
Guinea pigs inoculated with human material for L. icterohaemorrhagiae	84	
Guinea pigs inoculated with cultures of B. diphtheriae for virulence test	48	
Rabbits inoculated with urine for Friedman test	23	
Mice inoculated with sputum for typing of pneumococci	82	
Mice inoculated with pus for B.tetani	1	
Mice inoculated with cerebrospinal fluid for lymphocytic meningitis	1	856
		<u>58,981</u>

In addition to the above examinations for the City of Aberdeen, 22543 examinations were carried out for the North-Eastern Counties within the Laboratory Services Scheme, including 12,471 for the County of Aberdeen

Total No. of examinations for 1938 81,524.

A summary of the laboratory examinations for the past five years for the City of Aberdeen, the County of Aberdeen and for all areas is appended herewith. The number of examinations carried out during 1938 was considerably higher than for the preceding 4 years.

	<u>Aberdeen City.</u>	<u>Aberdeen County.</u>	<u>All Areas.</u>
1934	37,856	8,247	54,787
1935	42,975	10,181	63,253
1936	47,197	17,505	73,829
1937	44,805	12,351	67,847
1938	58,981	12,471	81,524

Analyses under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

In 1938, the number of samples analysed under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act was 1,149, as compared with 1,355 in 1937.

VETERINARY SERVICES.

The activities of the Public Health Department that are subject for discussion under the above heading relate mainly to the control of food supplies at the four private slaughterhouses situated within the Burgh, and to the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

The work to be undertaken in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders is greatly increasing in scope year by year. The duties to be performed are very varied and, if properly carried out, take up a considerable amount of time weekly. The principal duties consist of the supervision of animals landing from Ireland and occasionally from Canada. This duty is carried out under the Importation of Animals Act, 1922. These animals have to be inspected on arrival and care has to be taken that they are in the pens specially licensed and set apart for them in the Auction Marts. Each animal or batch of animals has to be licensed out and those remaining unsold have to be detained under licence in fields in the Burgh until the specified time has elapsed. Special visits are made to these fields in order to see that the owners of the animals do not attempt to avoid keeping the animals the specified time.

Attention has also to be paid to the cleaning of the Marts and everything pertaining to the Mart, such as pig and poultry crates; special visits are made to see that these requirements are carried out after the sales. The railway sidings and lairages attached to boats carrying livestock have also to be supervised and visits are made periodically to all the licensed piggeries in the City to ensure that pig-keepers comply with the Orders relating to the boiling of food stuffs. The work in connection with the piggeries has been very much increased since the extension of the city boundaries.

During the year, many inspections were made of cattle floats arriving with animals on sale days in order to see that they were complying with the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931. It is very important that all the requirements to be carried out under this Order should be properly enforced otherwise the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture would find it impossible to trace expeditiously an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease.

Bulk Sampling for Bacteriological Examination.

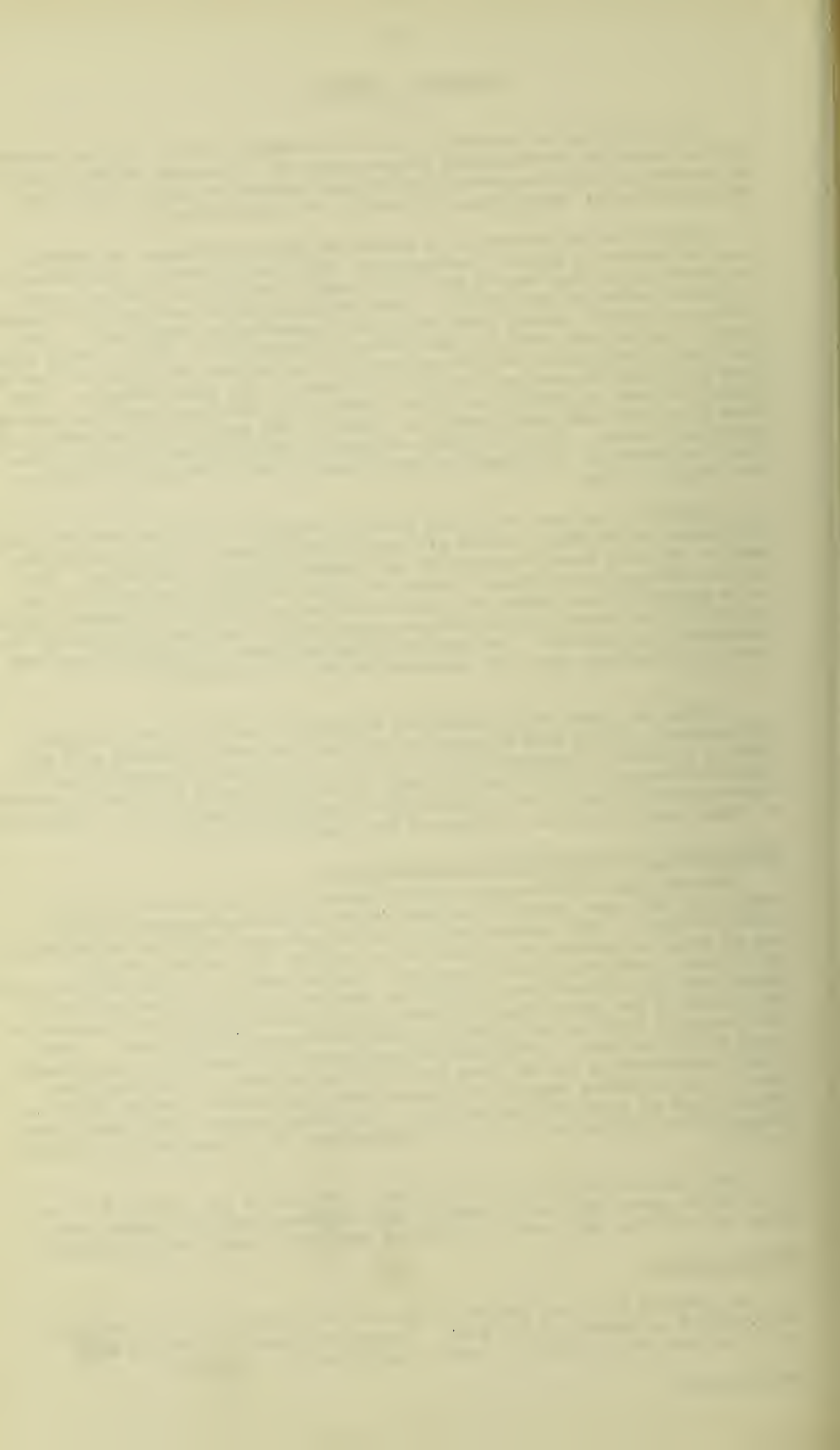
The wholesale dairies were visited regularly during the year and bulk samples of milk were taken at the milk depôts as the consignments arrived from the farms. Four hundred and sixteen samples were examined biologically and of these forty-three were found to be positive for tubercle bacilli. This gives a percentage of 10.3 positive samples, which is an increase as compared with the previous year, and may be considered to be a heavy infection. Three hundred and twenty-eight of these samples were obtained from dairies in the County of Aberdeen and of these thirty-seven - or 11.2 per cent. - were found to be positive. Seventy-eight samples were obtained from consignments from Kincardineshire and of these five - or 6.4 per cent. - were positive. Nine of the remaining samples were taken from consignments from the Burgh of Aberdeen and of these one was positive. The other sample, taken from a consignment from Banffshire, proved, on examination, to be negative for tubercle bacilli.

When samples are found to be positive, the results are intimated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries whose Officers visit the farms from which the infected milk comes. Affected cows, when found, are slaughtered.

Certified Milk.

No licences have been issued in the City of Aberdeen for the production of Certified or Grade A (T.T.) Milk. During the year, 13 firms of milk retailers had their licences to retail Certified Milk renewed.

Pasteurised/



Pasteurised Milk.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Limited, were licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden Road and to sell pasteurised milk in thirty-three branch shops belonging to the Society. A renewal licence was also granted to the Aberdeen and District Milk Agency, Limited, to pasteurise milk in their premises at Lilybank, Kittybrewster. Twenty-one applications for licences to deal in pasteurised milk were also received from other retailers. These applications were granted for one year, the applications being considered annually.

One licence to retail Standard Milk was granted during the year.

Inspection of Cattle in Markets.

The auction marts were inspected regularly each week and all the cows exposed for sale were examined. Since regular inspection has been carried out, the type of cow sold in the markets in Aberdeen has, on the whole, been very satisfactory and any cows found to be unfit for transport are ordered to be slaughtered.

INSPECTION OF MEAT.

Fat Stock Markets.

Regular examination of cattle exposed at the various markets was carried out as formerly, particular attention being paid to fat cows. A number of these so-called fat cows were detained for local slaughter on account of injury and disease. The diseases for which the animals were detained for local slaughter were chiefly tuberculosis and overgrown feet. No animals other than cows were detained for local slaughter.

Slaughterhouses.

There are four private slaughterhouses in operation within the Burgh; two of these belong to the Flesher Incorporation. As has been pointed out in previous reports, it is extremely difficult to secure adequate inspection of meat in four widely separated slaughterhouses.

The number and class of animals killed in slaughterhouses during the year are included in the following table:--

Slaughterhouses.

Return of Carcases totally or partially condemned as unfit for human food.

Class of Animal	Total Slaughtered	Carcases Totally Condemned			Carcases part Condemned.			Carcases in which organs only were condemned.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
		Tuber- culosis	Other Dis- eases	Total	Tuber- culosis	Other Dis- eases	Total	Tuber- culosis	Other Dis- eases	Total	
Oxen	29,235	67	3	70	151	14	165	13	2	15	85,435
Bulls	72	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	2,996
Cows	432	93	40	133	24	28	52	35	28	63	94,534
Heifers	28,129	90	4	94	206	7	213	9	5	14	104,705
Total Cattle	57,868	252	48	300	381	49	430	58	35	93	287,670
Sheep	116,113	-	42	42	-	30	30	-	-	-	2,146
Pigs	3,865	16	16	32	40	20	60	2	32	34	4,349
Calves	31	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
	177,877	269	108	397	421	99	520	60	67	127	294,548

Particulars/

Particulars are given in the following table regarding the carcasses seized wholly for diseases other than tuberculosis:-

Disease	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Neoplasms ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pyæmia ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Septic Mastitis...	-	-	5	-	-	3	-
Septic Metritis...	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Septic Peritonitis	-	-	4	-	-	5	5
Septic Pericarditis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dropsy ...	1	-	3	1	-	25	2
Acute Enteritis...	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Septic Pneumonia..	1	1	3	1	1	-	-
Pleurisy ...	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Decomposition ...	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Gangrene ...	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Extensive bruising	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Fevered or badly bled	1	-	3	1	-	1	-
Tainted ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Abscesses ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Jaundice ...	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total ...	3	1	40	4	2	42	16

Meat Marts: In Aberdeen there are two large wholesale meat marts, to which carcasses are consigned from County Districts. As a routine, all such carcasses are inspected by the Meat Inspector in Aberdeen; the following table gives the number of carcasses and the weight of meat seized as unfit for human food in these marts:-

Meat Marts.

Return of Carcasses totally or partially condemned as unfit for human food.

	Carcasses totally Condemned.			Carcasses partially Condemned.			Carcasses in which organs only were Condemned.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned meat & offal.
	Tuber.	Other Dis.	Total	Tuber.	Other Dis.	Total	Tuber.	Other Dis.	Total	
Oxen	1	5	6	-	11	11	Bovine.	41	47	
Bulls	-	1	1	-	-	-				
Cows	-	9	9	2	11	13				
Heifers	-	4	4	-	5	5				
Total Cattle	1	19	20	2	27	29	6	41	47	15,515
Sheep	-	49	49	-	5	5	-	-	-	2,358
Pigs	-	9	9	-	3	3	-	-	-	911
Calves	1	8	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	679
	2	85	87	2	36	38	6	41	47	19,463

Every seizure in the Meat Marts was made with the consent of the owner of the unfit food.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928: There were no prosecutions under the above Order during 1938. During the year, 91 licences were issued for the use of the mechanically operated instrument.

Diseases of Animals Acts: The routine work necessary under the various Acts and Orders was duly carried out.

Control of Other Foods.

In addition to the control of milk and milk food products, and of meat, the Public Health Department continues an extensive supervision of other foods. Thus, the Fish Market is visited daily. In 1938, the quantity of fish destroyed as unfit for human food was 32,924 lbs., as compared with 14,252 lbs. in 1937. The sale of fruit and vegetables, both wholesale and retail, is also under intensive supervision. Considerable attention continues to be paid, also, to the inspection of tinned foods, and all factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited. Provision-curing yards, wholesale warehouses and shops are also subject to routine visitation.

CHAPTER III.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

1. Overcrowding.

In terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, the Sanitary Inspector carried out a survey of dwelling-houses with a rateable value of £45 and under, in order to ascertain the degree of overcrowding, if any, according to the standards laid down by the Act. This survey was completed in February, 1936, and revealed the fact that 10,915 families were living under overcrowded conditions. From that date to the end of 1938, 534 additional cases were brought to light.

During the year, overcrowding was remedied in 995 families by their transference to houses belonging to the Local Authority, whilst overcrowding in a small number of families has been known to be remedied by their transference to privately-owned houses.

2. Number of Houses built by Private Enterprise.

The scheme for assistance to private enterprise terminated on 31st March, 1934. In 1938, 401 houses were erected as against 507 in 1937 and 721 in 1936.

3. Number of Houses erected by the Local Authority.

During the year, a total of 818 new houses, under the Housing Schemes, was completed, and at 31st December, 1938, there were 552 houses in course of erection, and in addition, tenders had been accepted in respect of 274, but the work had not commenced.

The total number of houses completed in the City since 1919 under the Corporation Housing Schemes was 5,832. This included 2,844 erected in connection with the Improvement Scheme.

The room capacity of the 6,658 additional houses under the various Housing Schemes is as follows:-

160	houses	contain	5	rooms,	or	2	per	cent.
1754	"	"	4	rooms,	"	26	per	cent.
3704	"	"	3	rooms	"	56	per	cent.
1040	"	"	2	rooms	"	16	per	cent.

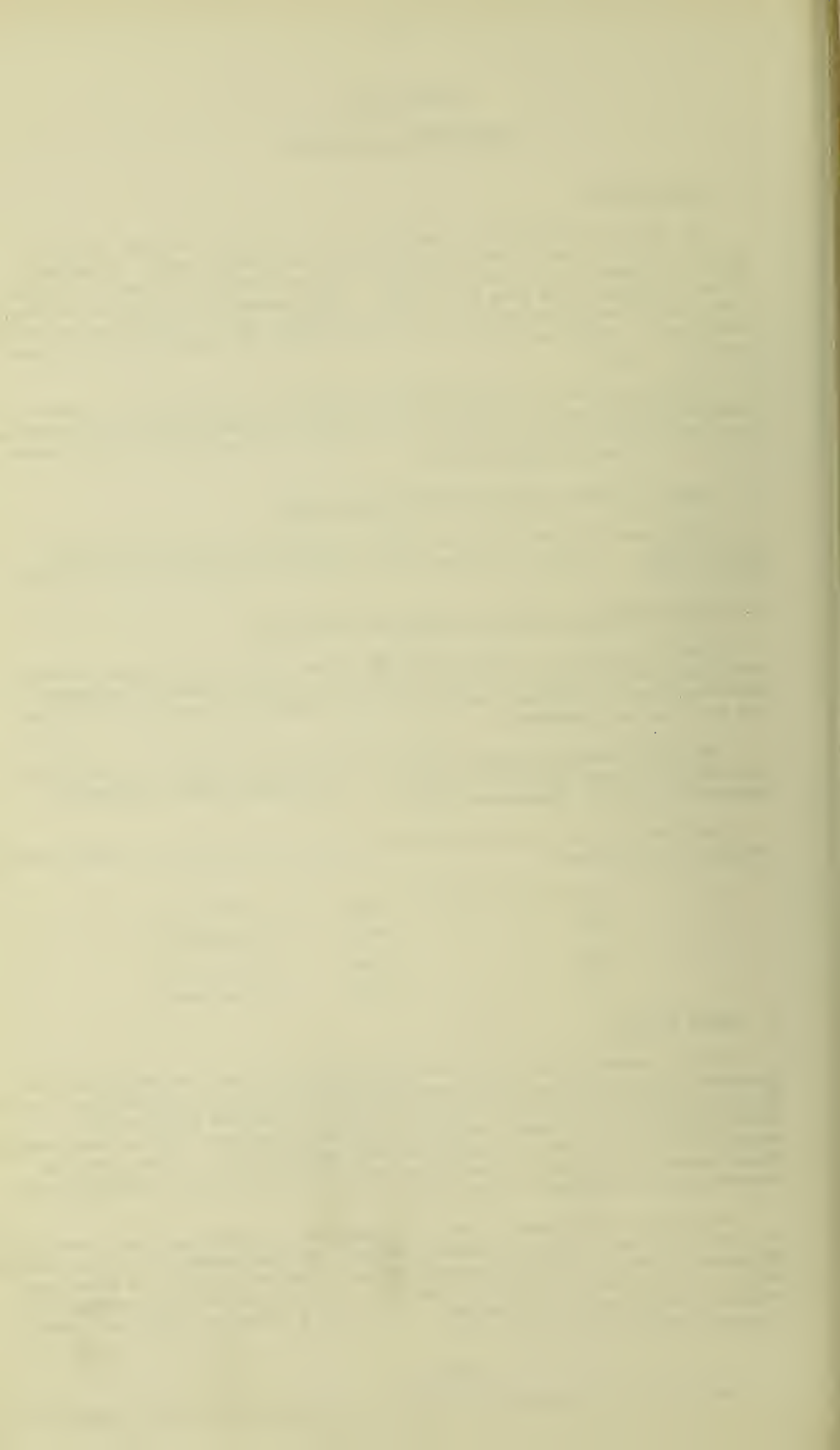
4. Tents and Vans.

Of the camping grounds situated throughout the City, the conditions at Haudagain, Canal Road and Great Northern Road are far from satisfactory. There is no doubt that the solution of the tent and van problem would be the establishment of a permanent municipal camping ground where a good water supply would be laid on and proper sewage disposal arranged for. Such a camping ground would, of necessity, have to be controlled by the Local Authority and supervised by an employee of the Authority.

At the end of the year a survey was made and it was found that there were 58 families living in tents, sheds or vans. Of that number, 17 - representing 58 persons - were occupied by persons of the itinerant class or by those who did not wish to obtain a house in the City. In the case of the remaining 41 families - representing 152 persons - there was a definite desire to obtain a permanent dwelling within the town.

FACTORIES.

Table XV. in the Appendix is submitted giving details of the administration of/



of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937. This latter Act superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938. No prosecutions had to be instituted under the Acts, but a large number of defects discovered during the routine inspections was remedied.

The number of non-mechanical factories, exclusive of bakehouses, registered at the end of 1938 was 646, as compared with 656 in 1937. Every non-mechanical factory is inspected by the Sanitary Staff at least once a year, and an effort is made to keep it in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act and the Factory Acts. Fish-curing and provision-curing works are inspected very frequently, some of them almost daily, the primary object of the visit being the inspection of food. The majority of the defects found during 1938 had reference to lack of cleanliness.

As regards bakehouses, of which there were 76 in the City in 1938, these were, as usual, inspected about three times annually, and were found, on the whole, to be in a satisfactory condition. The 76 bakehouses were classified as follows:-

Mechanical Factories ...	51
Non-mechanical Factories ...	25

In all, 196 visits were made to bakehouses by the Sanitary Staff. Certain sanitary defects in connection with the bakehouses were remedied at the suggestion of the Public Health Department.

Home Workers - With regard to home workers, the usual routine inspections were made in connection with the sanitary condition of the premises and the prevention of infectious diseases.

Slaughterhouses - At the end of 1938, there were 4 licensed slaughterhouses within the City.

Other Offensive Trades - The offensive trades in Aberdeen, within the meaning of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, are concerned chiefly with tallow-melting or oil extracting from ox bones or fish livers, soap boiling, knacker, hide factoring, and the manufacture of manures and fish meal. At the end of the year, 22 firms were carrying on one or more offensive trade, and the total number of trades so conducted was 36.

New Applications for Establishment of Offensive Trades - An application for the establishment of an offensive trade was received in 1937 from Murray's Animal By-Products Company, for sanction to establish the business of knacker, skinner, hide factor, bone boiler, tallow melter and manufacturer of meat meal and bone meal. The proposed site is the extreme end of Point Law. The Medical Officer of Health, City Engineer and Sanitary Inspector issued a report on the application. The Public Health Committee recommended that there was no necessity for additional facilities of the nature proposed being provided, and that it was undesirable from the public health point of view to have an offensive trade of this type at Point Law. The recommendation of the Committee was unanimously agreed to by the Council.

Messrs. William Sim & Company, Hardgate, made application for sanction to enlarge their premises at Hardgate, in which the businesses of bone boiler, tallow melter, knacker, skinner or hide factor, and manufacturer of meat meal or manure or other like products are carried on. The Public Health Committee considered the matter but decided to defer consideration. The application has not yet been disposed of.

Number of Inspections made and manner and conduct of business - Excluding visits to slaughterhouses, the number of visits to premises in which offensive trades are being carried on was 1,996.

During 1938, several complaints regarding offensive smells in connection with offensive trades were dealt with by the Sanitary Staff, and details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

In Table XVI. is summarised the state of the weather in Aberdeen for each month throughout the year under review. This information is obtained from King's College Observatory.

As regards sunshine, the month which enjoyed the most sunshine was August, with 199 hours for the whole month, or 42 per cent. of possible sunshine, while the month with least sunshine was December, with 37 hours for the whole month, or 18 per cent. of possible sunshine. The total amount of sunshine for the year under review was 1,335 hours, as against 1,238 in 1937.

The highest temperature of the year was 74.7° F. as recorded on 12th September, and the lowest was 24.1° F. on 21st December. The mean temperature for the whole year was 48.3° F., as against 46.7° F. in 1937.

March and April were the driest months with a rainfall of 0.5 and 0.8 inches respectively. In 1937, April and June were the driest months, the rainfall in that year being 1.1 inches in April and 1.3 inches in June. July was the wettest month in 1938 with a rainfall of 4.6 inches. The total amount of rainfall was 29.4 inches, as against 31.4 inches in 1937. In 1938, the most prevalent winds in Aberdeen were from the south, north-west the south-west. WATER SUPPLY. The least prevalent winds were north-easterly.

Samples are taken of the water in the River Dee every week at Braemar and at the intake at Cairnton. Samples are also taken regularly at the outlet from the filters at Invercannie, and from a tap in the City.

The following table shows the difference between the river water at the intake and the Aberdeen tap water. The figures indicate the occasions on which the bacillus coli was present or absent in different quantities of water.

QUALITY of WATER - TYPICAL BACILLUS COLI.

Year.	Source of Sample.	Absent in 100 c.c.	Present in 100 cc.	Present in 50 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 5 c.c.	Present in 1c.c. & less.
1938.	River Water at Intake	...	...	...	...	2%	21%	77%
	Aberdeen Tap Water	75%	12%	9%	4%	...	...	...
1937.	River Water at Intake	...	...	...	...	...	33%	67%
	Aberdeen Tap Water	73%	17%	10%	...	...	...	...
	Aberdeen Tap Water, 1907, i.e. before filtration	...	...	13%	...	29%	33%	25%

CHAPTER IV.

STATISTICAL COMMENTARY.

POPULATION.

The Population of the City has been estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of the year as 178,199, as compared with 177,317 in 1937.

The accompanying table gives the percentage and number of population at each of the principal age-periods.

POPULATION at VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS - 1938.

(As estimated from Proportions at Census of 1931).

		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and up- wards.	All Ages.
Percentage of	1921	2.35	6.66	19.41	20.00	27.00	18.42	6.16	...
Population at									
Each age(accord-	1931	1.75	6.81	17.22	18.65	28.51	19.81	7.25	...
ing to Census)									
Estimated Popu-									
lation at each									
age-period in	1938	3,118	12,135	30,686	33,234	50,805	35,301	12,920	178,199

BIRTHS (Appendix Table XVII.)

The total number of births during the year 1938, corrected for "transfers", was 3,008 (2,840 legitimate and 168 illegitimate), equivalent to a rate of 16.88 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 17.06 in 1937. The average rate for the 1933-1937 quinquennium was 17.5.

The following comparison is made of the birth-rate in Aberdeen and in the other principal towns:-

	Year 1938.
All Scotland ...	17.7
Glasgow ...	19.5
Edinburgh ...	16.1
Dundee ...	17.6
Aberdeen ...	16.9

Proportion of Males to Females: The number of male infants born to every 100 female infants, corrected for "transfers", during 1938 was 107, as compared with 107 for 1937 and 98 for 1936.

Illegitimate Births: In 1938, the number of illegitimate births after correction for "transfers" was 168, and amounted to 5.6 per cent. of the total births. This rate is the lowest yet recorded. The average rate for the 1933-1937 quinquennium was 6.5.

Still-Births: The Registration of Still-Births (Scotland) Act, 1938, which came into force on 1st January, 1939, requires that all still-births occurring in Scotland on or after that date shall be registered by the local Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, provision was made for the notification of still-births to the Medical Officer of Health. In 1938, the number of still-births so notified was 169, and amounted to 52 per 1,000 registered births. In 1937, the rate was 54.

MARRIAGES (Appendix Table XVII.)

During the year 1938, there were 1,829 marriages within the City, equivalent to/

to a rate of 10.3 per 1,000 of the population. The rate for 1937 was 9.7, while the average rate for the 1933-37 quinquennium was 9.6

Residence: In 1938, 1,271 (69 per cent.) of the males married were ordinarily resident in Aberdeen, the remaining 558 coming from outwith the City. As regards the females, 1,430 (78 per cent.) were ordinarily resident within the City, and 399 lived outside the City.

Status: Of the 1,829 marriages in 1938, the persons married included 72 widows and 137 widowers.

DEATHS (Appendix Table XVII.)

The total number of deaths during 1938, corrected for "transfers" was 2,136, equivalent to a death-rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of the population, as against a rate of 13.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1937. In the quinquennium 1933-37 the rate was 12.9

As compared with other principal towns, Aberdeen had the lowest death-rate:-

	<u>Year 1938.</u>
All Scotland ...	... 12.6
Glasgow ...	... 13.3
Edinburgh ...	... 12.7
Dundee ...	... 13.7
Aberdeen ...	... 12.0

The Average Age at Death: Of all persons dying during 1938, the average age at death was 54.5 years. In the preceding quinquennium, it was 53.2 years. Of the 2,136 deaths, 49 per cent. occurred in persons of 65 years and upwards.

Excess of Birth-rate over Death-rate: In Table XVI. will be found a column giving the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate since the commencement of registration. The excess in 1938 was 4.9. For the quinquennium 1933-37, the excess was 4.6. The usual excess of birth-rate over death-rate for many years prior to 1911 was about 11 to 14.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The principal causes of death at the various age-periods are summarised in Table XIX. Table XVIII. gives the death-rate from each of the principal infectious diseases and from selected causes since 1856.

Epidemic Diseases: Deaths from epidemic diseases numbered 70, with a death-rate of 39 per 100,000, as compared with a rate of 64 in the preceding year. In 1938, there were only 5 deaths classified as due to influenza, as compared with 65 in the preceding year. On the other hand, while there were no deaths from measles in 1937 there were 18 deaths from this cause in 1938, giving a death-rate of 10 per 100,000. Whooping-cough showed a slight decrease in 1938 as compared with the preceding year, the rate being 7 per 100,000 as compared with 10 in 1937. Scarlet fever remained at the same low level as in 1937, namely 0.6 per 100,000.

Malignant Diseases: Deaths from this group of causes numbered 274, equal to a death-rate of 154 per 100,000, or 13 per cent. of the total deaths. During the 1933-1937 quinquennium the average rate was 160.

Diseases of the Nervous System: In 1938, there were 239 deaths from cerebral haemorrhage, etc., and 65 from other diseases of the nervous system. The death-rate per 100,000 was 134 and 36 respectively, as compared with 154 and 34 in the preceding quinquennium.

Diseases/

Diseases of the Circulatory System: These diseases were, as usual, responsible for the largest number of deaths. There were 537 deaths in 1938, equal to a death-rate of 301 per 100,000 or one-fourth of the deaths from all causes. It may be noted that of the 537 deaths, 188 occurred in age-groups 75 years and over.

With the increasing proportion of the population living to greater ages, it naturally follows that deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels will become more and more numerous.

In 1937, the death-rate from diseases of the circulatory system was 339.

Diseases of the Respiratory System: In 1938, the number of deaths from pneumonia - 109 - was equivalent to a death-rate of 61 per 100,000 of the population, as against an average of 94 during the 1933-37 quinquennium.

Bronchitis was also below the average rate in 1938, as compared with the preceding 5 years, being 40 per 100,000 as compared with an average rate of 50.

Diseases of the Digestive System: In 1938, there were 134 deaths in the group, representing a rate of 75 per 100,000, as compared with a rate of 69 in the preceding quinquennium. There were 22 diarrhoeal deaths among children under 2 years of age as compared with 9 in the preceding year.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System: The rate for 1938 was 62 per 100,000 and is slightly higher than the average rate for the preceding 5 years, namely 59.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-birth: In 1938, there were 14 deaths classified under this group, including 7 from puerperal sepsis. In the preceding year, there were 12 deaths, including 7 from puerperal sepsis.

Congenital Debility, Prematurity and Malformations: Deaths in this group numbered 104, and are dealt with in detail in the section of the Report relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Senility: Deaths assigned to senility or senile dementia numbered 49, as compared with 51 in the previous year.

Violence: Of the 123 deaths from violence, 19 were attributed to suicide. The death-rate in 1938 was 69 per 100,000 as compared with an average rate of 62 in the preceding quinquennium.

Miscellaneous: Deaths from diabetes numbered 30, being the same number as in the preceding year. In 1938, 20 of the deaths from diabetes occurred in persons of 65 years and upwards.

TABLE I. - PROGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING PRECEDING TWELVE MONTHS.

		1938.												Whole Year
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Cerebro-spinal	(Cases	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	7
Fever	Deaths	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
*Chickenpox ...	(Cases	6	10	12	10	5	4	2	4	1	2	7	-	63
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
(Undulant)	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	(Cases	55	68	74	56	35	36	19	19	37	61	54	53	567
	Deaths	2	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	5	19
Dysentery ...	(Cases	66	42	43	18	183	41	18	12	8	4	3	8	446
	Deaths	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Encephalitis	(Cases	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lethargica ...	Deaths	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Erysipelas ...	(Cases	10	11	12	16	6	18	7	8	10	19	12	14	143
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Jaundice, Acute	(Cases	2	2	1	-	2	-	3	3	5	2	1	2	23
Infective	Deaths	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malaria ...	(Cases	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Measles ...	(Cases	9	40	543	632	215	29	2	4	1	-	1	1	1477
	Deaths	-	-	2	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Ophthalmia	Cases	5	8	6	5	9	11	7	11	6	5	5	4	82
Neonatorum ...														
Plague ...	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	(Cases	71	40	26	24	26	25	13	12	33	19	45	43	377
Primary ...	Deaths	11	12	6	6	8	2	5	2	4	2	4	8	70
Pneumonia, Acute	(Cases	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Influenzal ...	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Polioomyelitis	(Cases	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Acute ...	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	(Cases	5	6	12	1	5	3	2	4	1	4	4	3	50
	Deaths	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	1	3	2	2	7	3	4	4	8	5	7	5	51
Scarlet Fever...	(Cases	103	102	120	85	97	92	54	38	51	51	51	39	883
	Deaths	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox ...	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis,	(Cases	9	7	16	5	5	8	7	6	6	11	6	6	92
Pulmonary ...	Deaths	11	3	7	3	5	5	6	3	8	4	6	6	67
Tuberculosis,	(Cases	3	3	4	4	14	8	6	3	4	6	1	1	57
Non-pulmonary..	Deaths	2	1	-	-	2	6	1	-	2	3	-	1	18
Typhoid Fever...	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid A.	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid B.	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhus Fever ...	(Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Whooping Cough...	(Cases	81	76	140	85	33	16	3	8	7	6	2	1	458
	Deaths	-	-	3	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
Total ...	(Cases	426	422	1014	946	644	298	150	139	179	195	200	183	4796
	Deaths	27	21	20	28	30	18	13	9	18	11	12	22	229
Influenza, excl.	Deaths	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Influenzal Pneumonia														

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE II. - MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1938.

Disease.		No. of Cases and Deaths at various Age-Periods.								Cases receiving Instit. Treatment.			Cases not receiving Instit. treatment.
		At all Ages	Years.							Municip. Hosp.		Other Insts.	
			Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	City Hosp.	Wood-end Hosp.		
Cerebro-spinal	Cases	7	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	1	-
Fever ...	Deaths	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
*Chickenpox	Cases	63	7	20	33	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	49
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever (Undulant)	Cases	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	Cases	567	22	140	281	82	35	6	1	559	-	-	8
	Deaths	19	4	11	4	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	2
Dysentery	Cases	446	15	86	136	45	92	40	32	38	6	18	384
	Deaths	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
	Deaths	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
Erysipelas	Cases	143	3	1	6	7	39	58	29	50	3	5	85
	Deaths	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	1
Infective Jaundice	Cases	23	-	-	4	8	5	5	1	14	2	2	5
	Deaths	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Malaria	Cases	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Measles	Cases	1477	52	510	904	6	5	-	-	122	-	7	1348
	Deaths	18	5	11	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	3	5
Ophth. Neonatorum.	Cases	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	71
Plague	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute	Cases	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Influenzal ...	Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Cases	377	73	127	44	28	34	46	25	136	83	39	119
	Deaths	70	19	9	2	2	6	16	16	15	18	4	33
Polio-myelitis, Acute	Cases	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever.	Cases	50	-	-	-	20	30	-	-	43	2	5	-
	Deaths	7	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	6	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cases	51	-	-	-	20	31	-	-	21	1	28	1
Scarlet Fever...	Cases	883	7	231	420	127	84	13	1	727	1	1	154
	Deaths	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Smallpox	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	Cases	92	-	1	4	28	34	17	8	17	46	7	22
	Deaths	67	-	1	-	14	26	19	7	19	8	9	31
Tuberculosis, Non-pulmonary...	Cases	57	2	6	20	10	14	4	1	3	25	12	17
	Deaths	18	1	3	5	3	2	2	2	3	3	8	4
Typhoid Fever...	Cases	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid A...	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B...	Cases	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Typhus Fever ...	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Whooping Cough..	Cases	458	39	161	258	-	-	-	-	51	-	1	406
	Deaths	13	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	5
Total ...	Cases	4796	307	1291	2112	385	412	191	99	1819	170	132	2675
	Deaths	229	34	46	13	21	41	42	32	83	29	30	87

* Not compulsorily notifiable.



TABLE III. - MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1928 to 1938.

Disease.		1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	Annual Average 1928-37
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Cases Deaths	7 3	5 4	2 2	6 2	3 3	5 3	11 4	8 5	2 4	4 3	4 3	5 3
*Chickenpox	Cases Deaths	63 1	42 1	61 1	83 1	106 1	176 1	1340 1	718 1	866 1	466 1	397 1	426 0.1
Cholera	Cases Deaths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Diphtheria	Cases Deaths	567 19	426 18	497 17	698 32	719 25	301 11	205 6	326 7	505 12	410 20	458 15	455 16
Dysentery	Cases Deaths	446 3	145 -	97 3	91 4	66 1	143 2	95 2	94 2	91 3	66 3	97 1	99 2
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases Deaths	2 3	3 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 2	- -	1 1	3 1	4 -	2 1
Erysipelas	Cases Deaths	143 3	140 5	138 13	120 5	143 8	113 6	94 6	107 8	144 11	132 10	119 6	126 8
Infective Jaundice	Cases Deaths	23 2	18 -	16 1	18 1	23 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Malaria	Cases Deaths	3 -	2 1	- -	5 -	2 -	2 -	3 -	6 -	5 -	4 -	7 -	4 0.1
*Measles	Cases Deaths	1477 18	44 -	114 4	284 28	72 5	619 10	1562 24	203 9	2461 23	48 -	1812 50	978 15
Ophth.Neonatorum..	Cases	82	136	90	96	102	53	60	69	67	70	51	79
Plague	Cases Deaths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Cases Deaths	4 1	99 38	6 2	40 13	8 3	43 20	20 8	18 9	12 2	74 35	34 11	35 14
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	Cases Deaths	377 70	608 111	503 86	775 159	593 95	633 126	607 87	706 150	655 100	869 184	485 112	643 121
Poliomyelitis, Acute	Cases Deaths	6 -	- -	- -	1 -	2 1	10 1	1 -	1 -	1 1	2 1	2 -	2 0.4
Puerperal Fever...	Cases Deaths	50 7	71 7	68 7	95 7	91 8	75 7	71 14	74 6	72 5	49 7	48 10	71 8
Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cases	51	35	26	28	22	21	24	18	20	21	25	24
Scarlet Fever	Cases Deaths	883 1	534 2	717 7	1491 11	2122 16	1479 6	318 1	386 6	344 2	424 2	728 5	854 6
Smallpox	Cases Deaths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10 1	1 -	- -	1 0.1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	Cases Deaths	92 67	97 71	101 71	120 71	107 90	128 93	140 79	146 116	128 85	126 91	150 113	124 88
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	Cases Deaths	57 18	66 26	51 16	71 28	51 21	55 20	87 45	94 36	71 34	82 43	129 55	76 32
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	Cases Deaths	4 1	7 1	10 3	55 7	7 -	9 -	5 -	3 1	8 -	7 -	16 1	13 1
Typhus Fever	Cases Deaths	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
*Whooping Cough	Cases Deaths	458 13	367 18	767 25	153 7	436 18	330 17	752 36	797 24	375 15	428 13	579 37	498 21
Influenza, excl. Influenzal Pneumonia	Deaths	4	27	4	22	5	39	9	27	8	35	10	19

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE IV. - STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF DECLARATIONS OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION TO VACCINATION.

Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination	Survivors	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage	Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination	Survivors.	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage	Year.	Registered Births.	Deaths before Vaccination	Survivors.	Con-scientious Objectors.	Percentage
1907	4504	470	4034	84	2.1	1917	2966	326	2640	347	13.1	1927	3324	277	3047	243	8.0
1908	4450	511	3939	219	5.6	1918	2817	351	2466	260	10.5	1928	3448	258	3190	299	9.4
1909	4492	526	3966	339	8.5	1919	3481	357	3124	357	11.4	1929	3194	250	2964	269	9.4
1910	4300	448	3852	362	9.4	1920	5010	500	4510	290	6.4	1930	3431	245	3186	301	9.4
1911	4028	478	3550	406	11.4	1921	4326	457	3869	364	9.4	1931	3367	233	3134	323	10.3
1912	4152	511	3641	478	13.1	1922	4038	398	3640	348	9.6	1932	3111	246	2865	364	12.7
1913	3872	467	3405	491	14.4	1923	3847	317	3530	305	8.6	1933	3182	201	2981	348	11.7
1914	4041	481	3560	413	11.6	1924	3527	352	3175	246	7.7	1934	3194	222	2972	400	13.4
1915	3837	483	3354	412	12.3	1925	3535	324	3211	262	8.2	1935	3329	223	3106	470	15.1
1916	3627	401	3226	345	10.7	1926	3557	291	3266	262	8.0	1936	3230	194	3036	453	14.9
												1937	3236	199	3037	479	15.8

TABLE V. - ABERDEEN - MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN YEARS 1856-1938.^x
per 100,000 of Population.

Period.	Respiratory Tuberculosis			Other Tuberculous Diseases.			All Tuberculous Diseases.		
	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1856-60	333	312	322	235	135	179	568	447	501
1861-65	267	279	274	158	103	128	425	382	402
1866-70	295	300	298	170	98	130	465	398	428
1871-75	234	250	243	129	89	107	363	339	350
1876-80	217	228	223	112	92	101	329	320	324
1881-85	189	216	204	90	62	74	279	278	278
1886-90	179	188	184	76	60	67	255	248	251
1891-95	179	183	181	83	62	72	262	245	253
1896-1900	166	168	167	77	64	70	243	232	237
1901-05	143	134	138	79	62	69	222	196	207
1906-10	119	113	116	74	51	61	193	164	178
1911-15	125	99	111	53	47	49	177	146	160
1916-20	104	107	106	49	39	43	153	146	149
1921-25	99	81	88	37	27	31	136	108	119
1926-30	68	57	62	34	27	30	102	84	92
1931-35	66	40	52	22	14	17	88	54	69
1936	50	31	40	12	6	9	62	37	49
1937	47	34	40	19	10	15	66	44	55
1938	45	31	38	7	12	10	52	43	48

^x Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

TABLE VI. - ABERDEEN - (A). CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN 1938.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.									Number of Cases Notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.	
	AGE-GROUPS.										
	Under 5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 65	65 up- wards	Total	Under 15	15 and upwards
Pulmonary ... Males	-	-	1	4	13	11	11	8	48	-	41
Females	1	-	3	24	9	1	6	-	44	1	40
Non- Males	3	5	5	5	3	2	-	-	23	7	8
pulmonary ... Females	5	6	4	5	3	6	4	1	34	11	11

TABLE VI. - ABERDEEN - (B). NUMBER OF PERSONS BELONGING TO ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1938, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number of Known Cases.								Total.
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 upwards.	
<u>Pulmonary.</u>										
1. Sputum not present	Males	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	Females	-	1	-	3	10	1	1	-	16
2. Sputum present but not examined	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	-	-	1	29	67	41	51	3	192
	Females	-	-	1	35	64	34	13	1	148
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	-	-	-	5	3	12	11	3	34
	Females	-	-	-	7	3	10	7	-	27
Total:		-	1	2	79	148	99	83	7	419
<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>										
1. Abdominal ...	Males	1	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	10
	Females	1	-	2	4	4	2	-	-	13
2. Thoracic ...	Males	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
	Females	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	9
3. Spine ...	Males	-	3	6	4	-	-	1	1	15
	Females	-	6	3	2	2	1	1	-	15
4. Bones and Joints (excl. of Spine)	Males	1	2	6	3	2	4	-	-	18
	Females	-	4	7	4	2	4	1	-	22
5. Superficial glands	Males	1	7	2	3	1	-	-	-	14
	Females	2	7	5	8	1	1	-	-	24
6. Lupus ...	Males	-	2	-	3	2	2	1	1	11
	Females	-	1	1	-	1	5	7	3	18
7. Other parts or organs ...	Males	1	-	2	3	1	3	5	-	15
	Females	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	7
Total:		7	40	36	44	20	26	18	5	196
Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Total:		7	41	38	123	168	125	101	12	615

TABLE VI. - ABERDEEN - (C) NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ABERDEEN DURING THE YEAR, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis ...	37	30	5	12
Of whom -				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	5	3	2	9
Notified less than 1 month before death ...	3	5	2	3
" from 1 to 3 months " " ...	6	2	-	-
" " 3 to 6 " " " ...	2	2	-	-
" " 6 to 12 " " " ...	4	4	-	-
" " 1 to 2 years " " ...	4	1	-	-
" over 2 years " " ...	13	13	1	1
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	2	1	-	-
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	7	8	1	-

Corrected for transferred deaths.

TABLE VI. - ABERDEEN - (D) NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

		Number of Patients.					
		In Institutions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	*Died in Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>Pulmonary.</u>							
x Adults ...	Males	40	60	40	14	6	40
	Females	37	54	38	15	1	37
Children...	Males	1	1	2	-	-	-
	Females	-	2	-	-	1	1
<u>Non-pulmonary.</u>							
x Adults ...	Males	7	8	9	-	1	5
	Females	9	20	12	2	1	14
Children...	Males	6	19	14	-	3	8
	Females	6	13	6	-	5	8
Total ...		106	177	121	31	18	113

* In Column 4 are those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5 are those who were in final residence under 28 days.

x All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

TABLE VII. - INFANTILE MORTALITY in WARDS of the CITY. - YEAR 1938.

	Whole City.	Ward of City.										Ferry-hill	Torry
		Wood-side	St. Machar.	St. Clement's	Grey-friars	St. Nicholas	Gilcomston	Rosemount	Robislaw	Ruthvenston	Holburn		
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 yr. per 1,000 Births)	71	69	94	68	91	88	66	73	56	38	19	33	86
Number of Births	3008	379	459	381	353	170	181	177	107	133	161	180	327
Number of Deaths under 1 year.	215 ⁽¹³⁾	26 ⁽³⁾	45 ⁽²⁾	26	32 ⁽³⁾	15 ⁽¹⁾	12 ⁽²⁾	13 ⁽¹⁾	6	5	3	6	28 ⁽¹⁾
Causes of Death:-													
Infectious Diseases	14 ⁽¹⁾	-	2	2	4	-	2 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	1	-	3
Tuberculosis	1 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	1 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Early Infancy	101 ⁽⁷⁾	15 ⁽²⁾	22 ⁽²⁾	8	10 ⁽¹⁾	11 ⁽¹⁾	2	9 ⁽¹⁾	2	4	1	2	15
Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.	47 ⁽²⁾	3	11	10	9 ⁽²⁾	2	3	2	1	-	-	2	4
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	19 ⁽²⁾	4 ⁽¹⁾	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3 ⁽¹⁾
Other Causes	33	4	5	4	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	3

Of above 215 deaths, 13 - 6 per cent. - occurred among illegitimate children. The numbers are denoted in brackets.

TABLE VIII. - CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE. - YEAR 1938.

	A G E.																	Average for Preceding 5 years. 1933-37		
	First Year.																			
	First Four Weeks				The Four Quarters.															
	0-1	-2	-3	-4	*0-1	-2	-3	*0-3	-6	-9	-12	Total	-2	-3	-4	-5	Total			
Chickenpox	...																			
Measles	...																			
Scarlet Fever	...																			
Whooping Cough	...																			
Diphtheria	...																			
Erysipelas	...																			
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...																			
Tuberculosis of	(a) Brain																			
	(b) Abdomen																			
	(c) Lungs																			
	(d) Other forms																			
Meningitis	...																			
Hydrocephalus	...																			
Convulsions	...																			
Pneumonia	...																			
Bronchitis	...																			
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	...																			
Other Digestive Diseases.	...																			
Congenital Malformation of Heart	...																			
Other Congenital Malformations	...																			
Prematurity	...																			
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...																			
Atelectasis	...																			
Injury at Birth	...																			
Syphilis	...																			
Burns and Scalds	...																			
Suffocation	...																			
Other Accidents	...																			
Other Causes	...																			
All Causes	...																			
Average for preceding 5 years:																				

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.

TABLE IX. - ABERDEEN - INFANT MORTALITY - Years 1928-1938.

Year.	No. of Births.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Deaths of Infants under 1,000 Births.	No. of Survivors.	Survivors per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rates among children under 1 year of age from Chief Causes per 1,000 Births.										Death-rates from All Causes, per 1,000 Births, at Ages --			
							Prematurity, Cong. Defects and Dis. of Early Infancy.	Dis. of Digest. Syst. Wasting & Debility, Convulsions.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Measles.	Common Zymotic Diseases.				Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Suffocation.	Under one Month	Six Months	Total under one year.
											Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.							
1938	3008	16.9	215	71	2793	15.7	29	15	2	1	1	0	0.3	0	1	33	26	12	71	
1937	3026	17.1	219	72	2807	15.8	32	11	18	0	4	0.3	0.3	1	0.3	34	25	13	72	
1936	3048	17.2	214	70	2834	16.0	29	15	12	1	5	1	0	0.3	0	32	22	16	70	
1935	3157	18.0	286	91	2871	16.4	31	12	31	3	1	0.3	0.3	1	0.6	37	29	25	91	
1934	3071	17.7	235	77	2836	16.3	33	19	16	0	3	0	0.3	0.7	0	39	25	13	77	
1933	3019	17.6	238	79	2781	16.2	30	19	20	1	2	0	0	0.7	0	35	26	18	79	
Aver. 1933-37	3064	17.5	238	78	2826	16.1	31	15	19	1	3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	35.4	25.4	17	78	
1932	3188	18.7	296	93	2892	17.0	33	18	22	4	7	0.3	0	2	0.6	39	31	23	93	
1931	3231	19.2	292	90	2939	17.4	31	17	27	2	5	0	0.6	3	0	38	32	20	90	
1930	3303	19.7	265	80	3038	18.1	24	18	21	3	3	0.3	0	1	0	32	31	17	80	
1929	3112	18.7	297	95	2815	16.9	31	27	24	0	2	1	0	3	0.3	38	35	22	95	
1928	3314	19.9	313	94	3001	18.1	27	29	17	6	5	0.3	0	2	0.3	39	31	24	94	
Aver. 1928-37	3230	19.2	293	90	2937	17.5	29	22	22	3	4	0.4	0.1	2	0.2	37	32	21	90	
Aver. 1928-37	3147	18.4	266	84	2881	16.8	30	19	21	2	4	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	36	29	19	84	

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

JOINT SCHEME FOR TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN CITY OF ABERDEEN AND NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Treatment Centres at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and City Hospital.

TABLE X. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES.

(A) From All Areas. (B) From City of Aberdeen.

Area.	Year.	Treatment Centre.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Soft Chancre.	N.S.V.D.	Conditions other than Venereal
A.	1938.	Royal Infirmary..	800	202	350	7	133	108
		City Hospital ...	268	51	132	1	54	30
		Both Centres ...	1,068	253	482	8	187	138
	Average 1933-37	do.	1,085	261	500	15	170	139
B.	1938	Royal Infirmary..	511	136	213	3	87	72
		City Hospital ...	184	36	90	1	36	21
		Both Centres ...	695	172	303	4	123	93
	Average 1933-37	do.	764	181	346	9	128	100

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

TABLE XI. - ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CENTRES.

(A) From All Areas. (B) From City of Aberdeen.

Area.	Year.	Treatment Centre.	Total.	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancere.		N.S.V.D.		Conditions other than Venereal.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	1938.	Royal Infirmary...	29,656	8,245	5,235	10,004	3,304	69	-	299	2,173	154	173
		City Hospital ...	7,956	1,643	1,629	3,565	987	1	-	75	29	19	8
		Both Centres ...	37,612	9,888	6,864	13,560	4,291	70	-	374	2,202	173	181
	Average 1933-37	do.	50,029	9,821	6,848	24,239	5,925	68	0.2	553	2,152	168	255
B.	1938.	Royal Infirmary...	23,986	6,755	4,043	8,714	2,492	42	-	201	1,526	88	125
		City Hospital ...	7,465	1,542	1,529	3,345	926	1	-	70	27	18	7
		Both Centres ...	31,451	8,297	5,572	12,059	3,418	43	-	271	1,553	106	132
	Average 1933-37	do.	43,736	7,967	5,416	22,487	5,182	43	0.2	482	1,813	121	225

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

TABLE XII. - IN-PATIENT CASES.

(A) From All Areas: (B) From City of Aberdeen.

Area.	Year.	Total.	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Chancres		N.S.V.D.		Conditions other than Venereal.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.	1938	163	55	20	47	23	-	-	6	11	1	-
A.	Average 1933-37	125	32	22	44	19	1	-	2	3	1	0.4
B.	1938	70	39	5	18	4	-	-	1	3	-	-
B.	Average 1933-37	52	15	11	17	5	1	-	1	1	0.4	0.2

TABLE XIII -- KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of Certified Patients
during the year ending 31st December, 1938.

	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
In the Hospital, 31st December, 1937	380	315	695			
Absent on Probation ... ..	...	...	...
Absent on Pass ... ..	...	...	...
Total on Register				380	315	695
Cases Admitted -						
First Admissions	58	50	108			
Not first Admissions	6	4	10			
Total cases admitted during the year	...	...	...	64	54	118
Total cases under care during the year				444	369	813
Cases Discharged -						
Recovered	16	15	31			
Relieved	2	3	5			
Not Improved	4	...	4			
Died	24	35	59			
Total cases discharged and died during the year				46	53	99
Remaining in the Hospital, 31st December, 1938	398	316	714			
Absent on Probation ... ..	...	...	...
Absent on Pass ... ..	...	...	...
Total on Register ... ..	...	...	...	398	316	714
Average daily number on Register during the year ... ..	...	...	...	386	324	710
*Persons admitted ... ..	...	...	...	64	54	118
Persons recovered ... ..	...	...	...	16	15	31
Transferred to other asylums... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4
Transferred from other asylums ... ..	...	...	...	3	2	5

* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to cases, which may include the same individual more than once.

TABLE XIV. - KINGSEAT MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths of Certified Patients
from the opening of the Hospital, 16th May, 1904, to 31st December, 1938.

	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Persons admitted during period from 16th May, 1904 to 31st December, 1938	1854	1756	3610			
Re-Admissions	308	352	660			
Total Cases admitted..				2162	2108	4270
Discharged Cases -						
Recovered	667	700	1367			
Relieved	232	203	435			
Not Improved	48	46	94			
Died	817	843	1660			
Total cases discharged and died since the opening of the Hospital				1764	1792	3556
Remaining on 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	398	316	714
Average number on register during the period ... ..	...	...	...	293	242	535
Cases transferred from other asylums ... ..	...	...	...	351	343	694
Cases transferred to other asylums ... ..	...	...	...	105	82	187



TABLE XV. - ABERDEEN - FACTORIES, 1938.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	777	227	Nil
Factories without mechanical power	1,378	239	"
Other Premises	12	3	"
Total	2,167	469	-

2. - DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	375	367	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	2	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	3	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences	Insufficient	-	-	-
	Unsuitable or defective	34	21	-
	Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other Offences	55	51	-	-
Total	469	440	-	-

TABLE XVI. - ABERDEEN - METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR EACH MONTH (From King's College Observatory)

YEAR 1938.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
MONTH. (at 32° F. & Sea Level)	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE OF ATMOSPHERE.								Mean Daily Temp. of Ground (4 ft. below Surface)		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE				WIND				Velocity Average No. Miles per day																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Abso- lute Highest	Abso- lute Lowest	Mean Daily Range	Inches	Abso- lute Highest	Abso- lute Lowest	Mean Daily Temp.	Mean Daily Range	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	%	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion.	Amount	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.		Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	Inches	Dura- tion	Hrs.	In

TABLE XVII. - ABERDEEN - MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES - 1856-1938.

(per 1,000 of Population).

Year.	Popu- lation.	Marriages.		Births*			Deaths*			Excess of Birth- rate over Death- rate	Infantile Mortality Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1000 Births.
		Number	Rate per 1000 of Popu- lation	Number	Rate per 1000 of Popu- lation	Illegit. Births per 100 Total Births	Number	Rate per 1000 of Popu- lation	Aver- age Age at Death		
1938	178,199	1,829	10.3	3,008	16.9	5.6	2,436	12.0	54.5	4.9	71
1937	177,317	1,721	9.7	3,026	17.1	6.4	2,298	13.0	55.1	4.1	72
1936	176,897	1,723	9.7	3,048	17.2	6.4	2,240	12.7	54.6	4.5	70
1935	175,373	1,755	10.0	3,157	18.0	6.4	2,375	13.5	51.8	4.5	91
1934	173,215	1,683	9.7	3,071	17.7	7.0	2,165	12.5	52.5	5.2	77
1933	172,036	1,524	8.9	3,019	17.6	6.3	2,240	13.0	52.1	4.6	79
Mean of 1933-37	174,968	1,681	9.6	3,064	17.5	6.5	2,264	12.9	53.2	4.6	78
1932	170,562	1,467	8.6	3,188	18.7	8.0	2,293	13.4	51.2	5.3	93
1931	168,608	1,519	9.0	3,231	19.2	7.8	2,346	13.9	53.0	5.3	90
1930	167,718	1,557	9.3	3,303	19.7	8.7	2,083	12.4	50.0	7.3	80
1929	166,833	1,558	9.3	3,112	18.7	9.0	2,422	14.5	50.3	4.2	95
1928	165,952	1,531	9.2	3,314	19.9	8.8	2,237	13.5	48.2	6.4	94
Mean of 1928-32	167,935	1,526	9.1	3,230	19.2	8.5	2,276	13.5	50.5	5.7	90
1926-30	165,956	1,510	9.1	3,263	19.7	8.2	2,207	13.3	49.1	6.4	94
1921-25	161,622	1,582	9.8	3,763	23.3	8.2	2,303	14.3	44.4	9.0	115
1916-20	161,568	1,754	10.9	3,479	21.5	10.6	2,439	15.1	41.7	6.5	127
1911-15	164,324	1,489	9.1	3,959	24.1	10.2	2,752	16.8	38.1	7.4	143
1906-10	163,620	1,360	8.3	4,505	27.5	9.7	2,512	15.4	37.6	12.2	128
1901-05	158,082	1,428	9.0	4,872	30.8	8.5	2,763	17.5	34.9	13.3	143
1896-1900	145,740	1,356	9.3	4,636	31.8	8.3	2,644	18.1	33.3	13.7	144
1891-95	131,627	1,099	8.4	4,114	31.3	9.8	2,539	19.3	32.9	12.0	147
1886-90	117,587	911	7.8	3,827	32.5	10.4	2,370	20.2	...	12.3	140
1881-85	108,959	848	7.8	3,712	34.1	10.6	2,159	19.8	...	14.3	126
1876-80	100,419	788	7.9	3,480	34.7	10.9	2,100	20.9	...	13.8	129
1871-75	91,941	705	7.7	3,169	34.5	12.1	2,063	22.4	...	12.1	133
1866-70	84,234	684	8.1	3,010	35.7	12.9	1,978	23.5	...	12.2	133
1861-65	77,040	624	8.1	2,663	34.6	...	1,915	24.9	...	9.7	130
1856-60	73,458	524	7.1	2,397	32.6	...	1,772	24.1	...	8.5	126

* Corrected for transferred births for 1911 and subsequent years.

x Corrected for transferred deaths for 1904 and subsequent years.

TABLE XVIII. - ABERDEEN - DEATHS AT ALL AGES FROM SELECTED CAUSES.
(per 100,000 of population) - Years 1856-1938†

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Respiratory	Other Tuberculosis.	Tuberc. Dis.	Dis. of Digestive System (inc. Diarrhoea)	Cancer and other Malignant Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of the Circulatory System. #
1938	0	0.6	11	10	7	3	0	0.6	38	10	75	154	40	61	301	
1937	0	1	10	0	10	37	0	0.6	40	15	59	164	46	89	339	
1936	0	4	10	2	14	3	0	2	40	9	68	155	51	76	331	
1935	0	6	18	16	4	20	0	4	40	16	68	168	57	125	289	
1934	0	9	14	3	10	5	0	0	52	12	69	160	41	83	277	
1933	0	3	6	6	10	35	0	0	54	12	80	155	56	98	267	
Average 1933-37	0	5	12	5	10	20	0	1	45	13	69	160	50	94	301	
1932	0	1	4	14	21	10	0	0	46	26	77	160	62	88	267	
1931	0	4	4	5	14	18	0	1	69	21	57	151	83	116	280	
1930	1	1	7	14	9	6	0	0	51	20	76	144	47	94	256	
1929	0	1	12	0	8	42	0	0	55	26	75	162	75	142	279	
1928	0	3	9	30	22	12	0	1	68	34	77	149	57	89	242	
Average 1928-32	0.2	2	7	13	15	18	0	0.4	58	25	72	153	65	106	265	
" 1926-30	0.2	2	10	11	11	21	0	0.2	62	30	78	145	61	100	240	
" 1921-25	0	5	11	33	29	27	0	1	88	31	80	140	80	92	195	
" 1916-20	0	6	16	22	23	73	0	3	106	43	87	121	99	122	178	
" 1911-15	0.2	38	42	56	32	16	0	4	111	49	124	116	101	128	184	
" 1906-10	0	6	15	26	42	20	0	2	116	61	115	103	105	116	180	
" 1901-05	0.1	8	9	41	47	20	3	4	138	69	162	87	145	125	179	
" 1896-1900	0	23	18	35	53	29	0.2	9	167	70	210	87	172	109	167	
" 1891-95	0.4	21	22	63	52	56	1	10	181	72	190	81	210	100	156	
" 1886-90	1	14	10	80	66	9	1	15	184	67	202	68	216	100	175	
" 1881-85	0.2	13	15	36	67	1	6	13	204	74	185	69	251	82	159	
" 1876-80	1	35	30	28	66	2	19	29	223	101	194	61	286	72	146	
" 1871-75	48	68	30	53	68	5	20	35	243	107	214	56	281	60	136	
" 1866-70	4	71	5	50	62	8	62	49	298	130	259	59	238	70	122	
" 1861-65	36	93	49	51	62	12	176	274	128	280	57	220	59	122		
" 1856-60	40	118	54	70	69	12	109	322	179	203	56	182	58	111		

+ Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.

From 1911 onwards, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis excluded.

TABLE XIX. - ABERDEEN - MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.
(Corrected for transferred deaths)

Age.	All Causes.	Infectious & Parasitic Dis. (excl. Tuberculosis)										Tuberculous Diseases.		Malignant Diseases.		Dis. of Nervous Syst. & Sense Organs.			Dis. of Circu- latory System.		Respiratory Diseases.			Dis. of Digest. System (incl. Diarrhoea & Enteritis)		Dis. of Genito- urinary System.		Dis. of Pregnancy & Child- birth.		Other Diseases.		Violence.		Miscellaneous.					
		Epidemic		Other Infects.		Respiratory		Other Tubercu- lous.		Dis. of Circu- latory System.		Dis. of Nervous Syst. & Sense Organs.		Dis. of Circu- latory System.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dis. of Digest. System (incl. Diarrhoea & Enteritis)		Dis. of Genito- urinary System.		Dis. of Pregnancy & Child- birth.		Other Diseases.		Violence.		Miscellaneous.											
		A. - Number of Deaths - Year 1938.																																					
		215		14		1		0		1		1		0		15		0		35		11		1		24		1		0		100		0		5		8	
		78		35		0		1		3		2		1		4		0		11		0		1		4		1		0		2		0		12		1	
		38		6		0		0		5		0		0		3		1		3		1		0		6		2		0		2		0		6		3	
		56		1		1		14		3		2		0		2		3		3		0		1		2		5		2		0		0		11		5	
		74		1		1		16		2		2		2		4		10		4		0		6		3		4		3		0		11		5			
		107		0		0		10		0		11		2		10		20		6		5		1		11		6		2		0		11		10			
		186		3		2		13		1		33		16		8		37		12		4		5		16		14		0		0		13		9			
		334		2		3		6		1		56		45		11		103		8		7		8		26		17		0		0		18		23			
		528		5		3		7		1		101		87		7		175		16		16		1		26		35		0		0		3		31			
		520		3		0		0		1		66		86		3		188		11		28		7		13		27		0		0		46		19			
		2136		70		11		67		18		274		239		65		537		109		72		25		134		111		7		7		104		114			
																								</															

